

The Columbian.

VOL 40.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

NO. 35

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE Farmers National Bank. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

Potter's Death.

Pushing Investigation in Mud Pond Drowning.—Coroner's Jury Finds Verdict.

TWO MEN SUSPECTED.

There are still further developments in the peculiar drowning of Arthur Potter in Mud Pond, near Jamison City, an account of which was given in these columns last week. As the days pass new features continue to turn up and Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, owner of the pond, is going to sift this mysterious incident to the very bottom.

After the body of Potter had been washed a large scar was found along the temple. This scar looks as though it had been made with a club or blunt instrument. The skin is badly bruised and it is thought that there might be a fracture of the skull.

Coroner Dobson, of Wilkes-Barre, did not take action before Friday because he thought that the affair had occurred in Wyoming or Sullivan county. He was notified, however that Mud Pond, where Potter's body was found was located in Luzerne county. Consequently the coroner set to work in earnest and he ordered an inquest to be held over the remains of Potter. He also subpoenaed Thomas J. Georgi and Harold Kensey, of that city, the two men who were last seen in Potter's company before his death. The men claim they last saw Potter alive hanging to an overturned boat and struggling for his life, after which they say they left the vicinity and walked about twelve miles to Harveyville instead of walking two miles back to Lake Ganoga and notifying Potter's friends of his predicament.

It was learned Friday at the scene of the mishap that the boat in which Potter rowed Georgi and Kensey across the Mud Pond, was not the same boat that was found overturned on that body of water on Saturday previous. The boat that the three men used was found securely anchored at both ends with pieces of wire, to which were attached heavy stones as sinkers.

Georgi and Kensey applied after dark to be rowed across the pond and when Potter undertook the task he secured a lantern and this was lighted. In searching the bottom of the pond after Potter's dead body had been recovered, to endeavor to locate the bodies of the two supposed drowned men Georgi and Kensey, Potter's lantern had the glass globe shoved up and it was supposed that this was shoved up for the purpose of blowing out the light and the lantern was then thrown into the pond.

Potter's friends declare that he was an expert swimmer and that he could easily have reached the shore unless he was interfered with or was attacked with cramps.

The coroner's jury found that Potter was drowned by being in some way thrown out of a boat by Georgi and Kensey. The men were not arrested but are being watched.

J. H. Brugler Drew the Plans.

Sunbury can justly be proud of the new home of the First National Bank which was thrown open to public business, Monday morning. For room, elaborate furniture and elegant appointments, it is not surpassed in the State.

The new bank quarters are in the former Harrison Building which was purchased by the directors two years ago, remodeled on plans made by Architect J. H. Brugler, of Danville.—Sunbury Daily.

MISS MARGARET WEAVER.

Mary Margaret Weaver died in the Danville Asylum last Thursday night from exhaustion. About six months ago she had a paralytic stroke, and had been confined to her bed ever since, in a helpless condition. Previous to 1894 her mind became affected and she was sent to the Asylum where she improved and was sent home, but subsequently, in 1894 she grew worse and was taken back, and remained there until her death. She was a daughter of Casper Weaver, and the family consisted of her brother Joseph, and sisters Eliza, Sarah, Catharine, Phoebe and herself. All are now dead but Mrs. Eliza Hoffman who resides at Montoursville. Mrs. Sarah McRoberts and Mrs. Phoebe Adams resided in Illinois, and a son of Mrs. McRoberts, and Mrs. Hoffman are the only surviving relatives.

The Weaver homestead was a little story and a half frame house that stood on the lot on Market street where the residences of Dr. Bruner and W. S. Rishton now are. Here the two sisters, Catharine and Margaret and their brother Joseph lived together many years. Joseph died first, and Catharine a few years later, about ten years ago. The family also owned the land on Market street where the residences of T. L. Gunton and W. J. Corell stand. Joseph followed the business of boating on the Pennsylvania Canal for many years and acquired some property in that vocation.

Miss Weaver was aged about seventy-five years. Her remains were brought up from Danville on Saturday morning, and placed in St. Paul's Episcopal church where she had been a regular attendant for many years prior to her illness. In the absence of Rev. R. S. Nichols who is away on his vacation and could not reach here in time, the funeral services were conducted in the church at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by Rev. Charles Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's church, Sunbury. The burial took place in the family lot in Rosemont Cemetery.

SCHOOL BOARD.

At a meeting of the Bloom School Board held last Friday evening all the members were present except Redeker. Prof. Sterner and a number of other teachers were present and signed their contracts for the year.

The committee on text books reported in favor of some changes in books, and for a different system of penmanship from the vertical to the slant, which was a good move. The vertical hand is not pretty, and made a good many poor writers. The vaccination law will be enforced.

Children who will be six years old before the holiday vacation may enter the school at the opening of the Fall term. Those who will not be six until the close of the spring or summer term will not be admitted until after the holidays.

Miss Beatrice Larrabee was elected substitute teacher.

It was decided that the graduating class of 1906 would be made up of those making an average of eighty-five per cent. and over, and those having less than eighty-five would form the class of 1907.

Treasurer Rutter made his report, and the committee on buildings and grounds reported that the new addition to the High School and other repairs would be nearly completed by the opening of school on September 4th. A number of bills were ordered paid, and the meeting adjourned.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans - - - \$238,127.09	Capital Stock, - \$100,000.00
United States Bonds 100,000.00	Surplus and Profits, 26,773.28
Other Bonds, - 178,904.92	Circulation, - 100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures, 8,000.00	Bank Deposits, 14,667.07
Cash and Resrve, 80,493.60	Individual Deposits, 364,085.26
\$605,525.61	\$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

State Constabulary.

Great Care Taken in the Selection of Men Whose Records Must be of the Best.

THE EX-SOLDIERS WANTED

That the State constabulary force when organized, will be ready to meet any emergency, it is declared, is attested by the fact that men accustomed to war and also to detectives' work are to be in command. At the present time Captain John C. Groome, superintendent, and Dr. Francis D. Patterson, examining surgeon, are on the lookout for specialists, and are particularly anxious for ex-regular army men, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. Patterson, who examined about seventy-five candidates in Philadelphia, said that at least ten ex-regular army signal corps men, who could climb a pole or cut a wire for either a telegraph instrument or a telephone, were desired at once.

"They must be telegraph operators who know their business, able to ride and ride hard," said the surgeon. "I wish such men would make their applications by mail direct to me at 1503 Locust Street."

Superintendent Groome intends to equip each troop with portable telephones and telegraph instruments. Maps will be prepared showing every telephone and telegraph line in the state, so if a hurried message must be sent from some isolated district the troop operator will know just how to go about it. The superintendent thinks that such emergencies will arise, and he wishes to prepare for them.

Dr. Patterson says that cooks, carpenters, blacksmiths and farriers are needed also. He said the superintendent was desirous of getting these men from among ex-regulars. Cooks are wanted who can prepare a meal in the field on short notice, who have had experience in foraging, and, as Doctor Patterson put it, if pressed, can make soup out of a pair of boots. Ex-cavalry men who are carpenters by trade are needed when a barracks is to be erected. It is probable that these men will be made non-commissioned officers and placed in charge of buildings. They must be able to do odd jobs about the barracks, as well as plan bridge repairs and the like when in the field. As there will be about 300 horses to look after, farriers and blacksmiths with regular cavalry experience are wanted at once.

"We are getting an excellent lot of applicants," said Doctor Patterson. "Most of them are ex-soldiers with good records. Many of them have been non-commissioned officers. I feel sure that when the force is organized it will compare most favorably with any in the world."

The physical examination to which the men are subjected is a trying, thorough one, each applicant being given 20 minutes. Doctor Patterson will hold examinations in Harrisburg on September 1 and 2. He must complete the examination by September 15, as Superintendent Groome is anxious to make the appointments by that time. The question of purchasing horses and finding sites for barracks will be at once taken up, and it is hoped that the force will be ready for duty about October 1.

This force is organized under an act passed May 3, 1905. It provides for the appointment of a Superintendent by the Governor, at a salary of \$3000. He appoints a deputy at \$2000; a clerk at \$1400; a stenographer at \$1200. The force is also selected by the Superintendent.

TINWARE

Because of Repairs on Building we will close out

AT COST
ALL
TINWARE.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

ent and consists of four companies, each with a captain, a lieutenant, five sergeants, and fifty men, uniformed, armed and equipped. They are authorized to make arrests, without warrant, for all violations of the law, on sight, to act as forest, fire, fish and game wardens, and to have all the powers of police in cities, and of constables. They are to cooperate with local authorities in detecting crime, and apprehending criminals, and preserving the law.

DRIVING CLUB RACES.

Friday was not an auspicious day for the races arranged by the Bloomsburg Driving Club. The heavy rain of the day before and its threatened continuance kept many away who would have attended. But towards noon it cleared a little, and the management decided to put the races on. The attendance was very good under the circumstances. Music was furnished by the Bloom Band.

In the 2.40 trot or pace Russell Drum, owned by G. W. Drum of Scranton took three heats and the race, purse \$100. Geo. Rex, owned by G. H. Keiter of Bloomsburg took second money, and Haight's Fullerton, owned by J. H. Haight of Luzerne, third. Geo. Alleman's Mott, fourth. Three other horses that started were distanced. Time 2.31 1/4, 2.35, 2.31 1/4.

In the free for all, county horses, purse \$50, G. H. Welliver's Uncle Job took first money, A. D. Golds-worthy's Rachael, of Centralia, second, Gilbert Kishbaugh's Rose Gorin of Foundryville, third; half mile heats, time, 1.12, 1.10, 1.10, 1.11.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

The clear weather on Saturday brought out about twelve hundred people.

In the 2.20 class Garrett H. won the three straight heats and the race; Happy Bason, second; Jessie Winfield distanced. Time, 2.22, 2.26 1/4, 2.22 1/4.

Bud L. won the 2.29 race, Captain Reed, second, Col. Oakly, third; time, 2.28 1/4, 2.31, 2.28 1/2, 2.30, 2.27.

In the 2.14 class Sunolo Boy was first, Uncle Job second, and King Ben third each heat. Time, 2.23 1/4, 2.24 1/4, 2.26.

In the county race all the starters were Bloomsburg horses. W. A. Hartzel's Rags took three straight heats, G. H. Keiter's George Rex, second, Geo. Alleman's Mott, third. Half mile, time 1.13 1/4, 1.13, 1.12.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Waller returned to Indiana, Pa., on Monday as the condition of his mother continues about the same, and she is not considered in immediate danger. Dr. Waller's family have been spending the summer in Canada.



School Clothes.

The School bell is most ready to ring again. School Clothes are all ready for Boys of all sizes. Fabric strong; making strong; sewing strong; break places made strong. Our remarkable prices and the appearance of our School Suits make the inducement to buy here strong.

BEST OF SATISFACTION

Our School Suits always give our patrons the best of satisfaction.

\$2.00 \$3.00 UP TO \$7.50.

High quality and low prices are in happy accord.

BEN CIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us,
we'll treat you right.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE.

10 per cent. off
on all Furniture
during the month
of August.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THEORY OF CHILD CULTURE

Luther Burbank Says Train Them as Fruits or Flowers ENVIRONMENT A FACTOR

To Perfect the Human Race Begin with the Child—American of the Future to be Morally Beautiful and Intellectually Fit—A Work of Elimination.

America's greatest naturalist expresses his views regarding child-culture when he says:

The two forces to be considered in reproduction are heredity and environment. In child rearing environment is equally essential with heredity. Mind you, I do not say that heredity is of no consequence. It is a great factor and often makes environment almost useless. When the hereditary instincts are indelibly ingrained environment will have a hard battle to effect a change in the child, but that a change can be wrought by the surroundings we all know. The particular subject may be stubborn against the influences of environment, but repeated application to the same modifying forces in succeeding generations will accomplish the desired objects.

All animal life is sensitive to environment. You can change the oyster by gradually changing its environment, and you know the oyster is a very low type of life. Take an ox, a horse, a dog, a man, and that which often counts most in the development of each is environment. Of all animate things, the child is the most sensitive. Surroundings act upon it as the outside world acts upon the plate in the camera. Every possible influence acting exteriorly will leave its impress on the child, and the traits which it inherited will be overcome to a certain extent, in many cases almost being even more apparent than heredity.

There is no doubt that if a child with a vicious temper be placed in an environment of peace and quiet the temper will change. Put a boy born of gentle white parents among Indians and he will grow up like an Indian. Let the child born of criminal parents have a setting of morality and decency, and the chances are that he will not grow into a criminal, but an upright man.

I do not say that heredity will not sometimes assert itself to some extent, of course. When the criminal instinct crops out in an individual it might appear as if environment were levelled to the ground. But higher environment will become fixed.

We in America form a nation with no bloods of half the peoples of the world within our veins. We are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world. All the necessary crossing has been done, and now comes the work of elimination, the work of refining, until we get an ultimate product that will be the finest human race known. It is no doubt this country which will produce that specimen. Many years will be consumed before the finished work is attained, but it is sure to come. The characteristics of the many peoples that make up this nation will show in the composite with many of the evil characteristics removed, and the finished product will be the race of the future.

Sometimes I am appalled when I read of the increase of insanity, suicide, murder, the ills of the flesh. Statistics show many things to make us pause, but after all the proper point of view is that of the optimist. The time will come when insanity will be reduced, suicides and murders will be fewer and man will become a being of few ills and bodily troubles. Wherever you have a nation in which there is no variation there is comparatively little insanity or crime or exalted morality or genius. Here in America, where the variation is greatest, the statistics show a greater percentage of insanity and all other variations. As time goes on in its endless and ceaseless course environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified, and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size, the shape that were manumitted in plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future.

In my work with plants and flowers I introduce color here, shape there, size or perfume, according to the products desired. In such processes the teachings of nature are followed. Its great forces only are employed. All that has been done for plants and flowers nature has already accomplished for the American people. By the crossing of bloods strength has in one instance been secured, in another intellectuality. In still another moral force. Nature alone could do this. The work of man's hand and hand could not be summoned to prescribe for the development of a race.

German Army Uniform. The authorities of the German army have decided to alter the color of the military uniform. The dark blue color is to be discarded as unfit for service in the field, and a cloudy gray shade has been chosen. Three battalions are already supplied with the new uniforms.

World's Production of Tin. The world's tin production in 1903 amounted to 93,083 tons. The United States consumes 43 per cent. of the total tin production, Great Britain 28, and the other European countries only 22 per cent.

THE COMPRADOR IN CHINA.

Through These Agents the Chinese Transact Business.

American firms dealing in the Far East must acquaint themselves with a number of unusual business methods, among them the comprador system, which has its highest development in China. Business houses deal with the Chinese through a Chinese agent known as the comprador. For years the system has developed, however, until now practically all the business of foreigners with Chinese is done through agents of this sort, whether it be in buying or selling, in loaning or in borrowing money. In many firms the comprador is a partner; in many instances he is in reality the owner of the business, furnishes the capital, manages it and uses the name of a foreigner to secure foreign protection from the many abuses which obtain in commercial circles. The real comprador is a cashier, handles all money received by a firm and makes all payments. In many foreign business houses bills are paid by the representative of the business office in an order on the comprador of the firm, and this order is banked as a bank or check draft.

Under the Chinese method a comprador who brought a dealer patronage would receive a percentage of the profits of all sales made to the comprador's firm. Following out the same principle the comprador receives a percentage of the wages paid all Chinese employees. Formerly this system of commission was carried on without the knowledge or at least without the connivance of the business firm, and in many cases it is in vogue at present. Gradually, however, things have so developed that this percentage system is recognized as a means of paying the comprador a portion of his salary.

The comprador of a tea firm, for instance, will receive a certain commission, as wages, on each box of tea the firm buys. One firm pays 50 cents Mexican (about 23 cents gold) to its comprador for every chest of tea he buys for the firm in the tea season. Silk firms pay on the basis of a certain sum for each unit of silk bought.

A higher price is therefore paid for the goods bought than the situation warrants, and all the subsequent transactions in that commodity are based upon a fictitious value for which the consumer in due time must pay. The comprador of a foreign bank, for example, has charge of loans to Chinese. Generally he is responsible to the bank for such loans and, at all events, his approval is necessary for a Chinese to negotiate a loan, no matter what security may be offered. The result is that advantage is often taken of the distress of a Chinese borrower, and by reason of his being forced to secure money within a certain time upon a loan he is compelled by the comprador to pay so large a commission or so great a rate of interest over and above that paid to the bank that the transaction is little better than ordinary highway robbery.

No one but the comprador secures benefit from the system under such circumstances.

Dangerous Door Knobs.

A dirty door handle is an obvious offence against sanitary principles. Constant contact with the hand means contamination sooner or later. It is conceivable that a dirty door handle would convey disease, and there is thus ample reason why door handles should be kept as clean as possible.—The Lancet.



Jules Jaluzot, a Paris politician, newspaper owner and speculator, who lost \$3,000,000 by unfortunate speculations in sugar and failed.

Sultan's Fortress Kitchen.

The private kitchen of the Sultan of Turkey is a veritable fortress, consisting of a small chamber situated to the right of the great entrance, and is guarded by barred windows and an armor plated door. The cook officiates under the ever watchful eye of the kelardjibachi, one of the most weighty functionaries in Yildiz Palace at Constantinople, for the health, the very life, even, of the ruler is at his mercy. When cooked, each dish is fastened with red wax, bearing the official seal of the kelardjibachi, and remains hermetically closed until the seals are broken in the Sultan's own presence. His majesty's life is passed in a long series of elaborate precautions. However, in spite of the care he takes of his health, Abdul Hamid, after a reign of twenty-five years, looks prematurely old and broken. His weakness is extreme, and his body so thin that it is little more than a skeleton.

WILDCAT MINING SCHEMES

Methods Less Dangerous and More Profitable at Present MINES ARE WORTHLESS

Cheapest Form of Stock Gambling—If Property Should Prove Valuable the Crook Relocates It—Promoters Strive to Retain a Controlling Interest in their Corporations.

Immediately after the discovery of a new gold camp the mining stock swindlers get the busiest. For a few hundred dollars the shark can buy or locate in the vicinity of the new camp shreds and patches of ground that have no present or prospective value as mines. A mining corporation, with an attractive name and a million or two of capitalization, is formed. A few friends are called in and a set of officers and directors is selected. They at once negotiate a deal whereby all or nearly all of the stock is turned over to the owners of the claim in payment for it. Then whatever stock of the company has been issued is owned by the promoters, while the company has the claims. If the latter cost \$1,000 and the stock issued, 2,000,000 shares, is sold at an average of five cents the clean up is close to \$100,000.

All of this, however, is not velvet. There must be expensively fitted up offices, a corps of clerks and stenographers, advertising expenses and various little details to be covered. All of which cost money. The whole object of the campaign is to get rid of the stock quickly. A year is the usual limit.

There are many legitimate mining brokers but there are harpies in abundance also. It is difficult, save through experience or previous careful inquiries, to distinguish the real mining broker from the sham. The latter is a close imitator. He, too, controls some brokerage or financial company, and he, too, advertises his sole business as the handling of sound stocks of proved value. Oftentimes a group of these sharks will organize a half dozen companies. One is thus able to guarantee to investors the solvency or the legitimacy of another, and by freely commending one another's propositions help to swell the number of suckers.

Many of these mines are located in territory that has been prospected and found to be practically worthless. Any one can ride out, put up a notice saying that he has discovered the "Little Monarch," that he claims 150 by 1,500 feet in a northerly direction, that he claims sixty days in which to do the assessment work and thirty days in which to file notice with the County Clerk or Recorder. In a few hours he can stake off half a dozen claims, and within sixty days he can get a hole put in each one for \$25.

If he is impetuous he may go to a friend and tell him that if he will put up enough money for the floating of the corporation he will make him president and give him half of the promotion stock. Half of the capitalization will be taken as pay for the promotion and the remainder is sold as the treasury stock.

Another plan of operation displays remarkable financial ingenuity. A shark will go into a district and get an option on a piece of worthless ground for a few hundred dollars. He organizes a company, but as a guarantee of solidity announces that it will be incorporated only when the sale of the stock has been assured. As the head of the proposed mining company he makes a contract with the brokerage company, in which he is also interested, by which the latter gets 60 or 70 per cent. commission for selling the treasury stock. After the work ceases on the unpatented ground, the claim reverts to the Government and is open for relocation by the first comer after January 1 following. If it should happen that one of the claims located by these sharks shows indication of giving good returns in ore assessment work will be abandoned and the claim quietly relocated by the shark himself. Instances have been known also where small dividends have been declared and paid out of the money received for the sale of stock. This often proves a good investment for the promoter, since the receipt of a dividend is likely to cause a good demand.

Promoters always strive to retain for a time a controlling interest in their corporations. This is done through the retention of the promotion stock, usually half of the amount issued. If the prospect is developed and proves a paying one it is done upon the money furnished by the purchasers of the treasury stock, but the promoters get an equal dividend upon stock that cost them only the preliminary expense. If it proves a failure, the promoter, the man on the inside, has the chance to unload his stock before the public hears of the fizzling out.—Philadelphia Record.

Map of the Country.

About 100 years more will be required to complete the work of making a topographical map of the country, which was begun by the United States Government in 1882. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the States, New York, for example, having appropriated annually something like \$20,000 as its share.—Boston Globe.

The population of Albany, N. Y., is now over 98,000.

IMMIGRANTS' OLD BEDDING.

Said to Be Sold to New York Dealers For Use in Their Trade.

New York dealers say that the luxurious divans of the rich are not infrequently constructed from materials which at one time formed part of the humble couches of immigrants from the region of the Baltic Sea.

A considerable part of the mattress stuffing used by manufacturers in New York consists of sea grass harvested on the shores of Barnegat Bay. Following big storms this variety of sea grass is found uprooted and driven close inshore in large masses. Men come from as far as Philadelphia to gather it.

The grass is spread on the beach, where it is cured very much as hay is, and after being baled is shipped to New York dealers, who sell it to furniture makers. The grass brings an average of \$22 a ton and finds a market as far west as Denver. About 175 tons is received by the local market in a year and most of the stuff goes to make up the middle layer of filling in mattresses for beds and divans.

For a long time the American grass had no competitor except from Canada. But of late another source of supply has been found.

A sea grass similar to that found on the coast of New Jersey is produced on the shores of the Baltic Sea and is brought to this country in the bedding of the immigrants.

After serving the uses of the steamship companies in the bunks of the steerage the sea grass is sold to small dealers, and resold by them to the large dealers in New York for \$15 a ton.

Many dealers at first refused to carry this sea grass, remembering its strange history and fearing infection, but competition overcame their scruples and they felt themselves obliged to handle the stuff. An average of 150 tons a year is now used by the New York trade and is made up into mattresses and upholstered chairs.

One New York firm which handles the Baltic grass received word recently from a Philadelphia firm that the grass shipped to it contained a very lively colony of fleas. The dealer wrote back that fleas were foreign to the nature of the grass and received the reply that there could be no doubt of that, since the fleas had shown a marked desire to exchange their abiding place for the person of the buyer.

This incident caused an investigation, which brought to light the origin and history of the Baltic grass. The dealers say that the Baltic grass sold to them is not disinfected, being put in bales as it is taken from the immigrants' bunks and supplied to the trade, with any additions which it may have received on the passage over.—New York Sun.



The Rev. Placido Louis Chapelle, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans, who refused to leave his post of duty when the yellow fever epidemic broke out and died from the treacherous disease after a short illness.

State Without Divorces.

There are domestic tragedies in South Carolina; there is incompatibility; there is unhappiness in some families. But I believe the number of such bedclothed homes is fewer in proportion to population than in any other State. There may be no means of clearly establishing that contention; it is one of the things on which neither the census nor the encyclopedia throw light, but the personal knowledge of many men of wide acquaintance should be accepted as the best evidence of its truth. The divorce courts in other States reveal a degree of domestic infelicity there existing; and the increase in the number of divorces recorded is testimony either of an increase in immorality by which the old scriptural warrant for divorce is given or an increase of intolerance between husband and wife. As the courts have removed the obstacles to separation the petitioners have come with more trivial reasons for severance of the "holy" bonds.

What is the case in South Carolina? The courts of other States are, of course, open to citizens of this commonwealth who desire divorce. Both North Carolina and Georgia are readily accessible and the conditions are not hard. Yet I know not one divorced man or woman in the "society" of Columbia, Charleston or any other town in the State. And if there are, in these quite extensive circles, cases of grave domestic unhappiness, the skeletons are securely locked within the closets. They are unknown to the public.—Public Opinion.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Following is a complete list of the men who will serve on the juries at September court:

GRAND JURY.

C. H. Reimard, Bloom.
Elmer Hagenbuhl, Scott.
John Feustermacher, Madison.
Lewis Beaver, Locust.
W. J. Kremer, Fishingcreek.
Emmanuel Snyder, Benton twp.
H. W. Appleman, Hemlock.
M. H. Cnoop, Briarcreek.
Hugh Quick, Montour.
Francis W. Rhodes, Conyngham.
H. L. Lord, Bloom.
Chauncey Becker, Benton.
Boyd Fries, Briarcreek.
John Watson, Bloom.
Roy Swenson, Bloom.
Sterling Thomas, Hemlock.
John Hauck, Briarcreek.
Thomas Hickey, Bloom.
Ethan Hampton, Fishingcreek.
F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek.
Lloyd Young, Jackson.
Wesley Morris, Greenwood.
Charles B. Edwards, Bloom.
Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

Daniel Hess, Midlin.
G. W. Knouse, Benton.
W. H. Gilmore, Bloom.
A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf.
Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock.
Robert H. Meers, Montour.
James Casey, Madison.
Jonathan Lorenan, Franklin.
Michael Grant, Centralia.
C. C. Megarell, Orange twp.
A. K. Wright, Scott.
Thomas Webb, Bloom.
D. H. Walsh, Centralia.
Harry Hummel, Beaver.
Alfred Heacock, Greenwood.
Moses Savage, Benton twp.
W. H. Griffith, Centralia.
F. H. Wilson, Bloom.
J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf.
John Scott, Bloom.
George H. Kelter, Bloom.
Elias Thomas, Cleveland.
Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver.
William Harry, Berwick.
Miles Everhard, Jackson.
Duval Dickson, Briarcreek.
Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf.
H. H. Shulmes, Benton twp.
Michael Hartman, Greenwood.
W. S. Laubach, Benton twp.
Matthias M. Kremer, Greenwood.
Jacob Wagner, Berwick.
A. J. McHenry, Stillwater.
Ellis Ringrose, Scott.
F. H. Jenkins, Bloom.
Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek.
John R. Neyhard, Catawissa twp.
J. E. Shuman, Center.
G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf.
Robert Vanderslice, Bloom.
Charles Tittle, Bloom.
W. T. Miller, Benton.
Philip Crawford, Bloom.
Edward Clever, Locust.
Tilden J. Weiss, Center.
John Masteller, Midlin.
Pierce Dimmick, Cleveland.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Leuel Kiener, Pine.
M. C. Jones, Bloom.
David Edwards, Bloom.
Robert Watkins, Bloom.
James B. Laubach, Benton twp.
C. R. Houzel, Bloom.
Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek.
Jacob S. Webb, Pine.
Hiram Demott, Millville.
H. R. Bower, Berwick.
Charles Hess, Bloom.
Harry Townsend, Bloom.
J. D. Iphier, Benton twp.
William Fetter, Locust.
Thomas Fought, Pine.
Frank Roys, Bloom.
Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf.
Charles Lee, Bloom.
Elwood Knouse, Benton.
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville.
Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf.
H. J. Borsel, Bloom.
David E. Fisher, Main.
Jeremiah Kester, Main.
Nicholas Youm, Cleveland.
John P. Laughlin, Centralia.
George S. Allen, Bloom.
Hiram E. Everett, Mt. Pleasant.
Wesley P. Hettler, Midlin.
J. F. Lawton, Greenwood.

John Mowry, Cleveland.
Elmer K. Creveling, Midlin.
Ed. R. Eves, Millville.
Samuel Klingerman, Beaver.
Frank Kester, Center.
John M. Humel, Fishingcreek.

Always Be Sunny

The world is too full of sadness and sorrow, misery and sickness. It needs more sunshine. It needs cheerful lives which radiate gladness. It needs people who will lift, and not bear down, who will encourage, not discourage.

Who can estimate the value of a sunny soul who scatters gladness and good cheer wherever he goes instead of gloom and sadness? Everybody is attracted to these cheerful faces and sunny lives, and repelled by the gloomy, the morose, and the sad. We envy people who radiate cheer wherever they go, and fling out gladness from every pore. Money, houses and lands look contemptible beside such a disposition. The ability to radiate sunshine is a greater power than beauty, or than mere mental accomplishments.

For the Church.

Riley W. Allen, a trustee of the First Baptist church of Williamsport, has offered to be one of the five men to have their lives insured for \$10,000, in favor of the church, the congregation to pay the premiums. The church needs \$50,000 for a new building, and Allen thinks that if the Lord approves of the work the five men will shortly be called away and the money will in that case be realized. Up to date, he is the only volunteer.

Dr. David Kennedy, Roundout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every day. It is a splendid blood medicine.—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

All About California

its resources, its opportunities, its wonderful climate and kindly soil. How to get there, how long it takes, and what it costs via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, are all told about in booklets sent postpaid to any address for 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

The girl is the mother of the woman just as "the boy is the father of the man." The period when the womanly functions begin is one to be carefully watched and considered. Irregularity or derangement at this time may be promptly met and cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. But neglected at this critical period may entail years of future suffering. "Favorite Prescription" acts directly upon the womanly organs giving them perfect vigor and abundant vitality. It removes the obstructions to health and happiness, and delivers womanhood from the cruel bondage of "female weakness."

You pay the postage. Dr. Pierce gives you the book. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper bound book, or 31 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

VALLEY FORGE

To Be Taken in Charge by Park Commission

In the Montgomery County Court Judge Swartz handed down an opinion refusing to grant a preliminary injunction restraining the Valley Forge Park Commission from proceeding to condemn Washington's headquarters and four acres of land at Valley Forge. The property has been owned for twenty-seven years by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge who sought to retain the historic possessions by appealing to the Court, by which the association was granted a perpetual charter on July 5, 1878.

When the injunction was argued two weeks ago the association contended that the taking of the property was not for a public use within the meaning of the State Constitution; that such taking was destructive of the association's franchise and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the impairment of the obligation of a contract of any State; also that the association already preserves the grounds for the enjoyment of the public, and that the legislation under which the Park Commission proposes to act was special legislation.

"Under the law and admitted facts we cannot sustain any one of the four propositions advanced," said Judge Swartz. "That the State is taking property for public use when it appropriates the hallowed ground of Valley Forge as a public place or park, to be preserved for the enjoyment of the people of the State, cannot be admitted of doubt. By such use of the sacred grounds the State impresses upon the hearts of her people the value of the sacrifice made by the suffering soldiers in the establishing of our republic. By this park we show a proper recognition of the great things that were done in the momentous days of the winter of 1777-78. The action of the State teaches our children the love and veneration due to the heroic sacrifices made for our liberties. It is not only the right, but the duty of the State to kindle a spirit of patriotism in the heart of every citizen."

"Where an act of Assembly is passed and approved, we must assume that all the necessary formalities were complied with. Unless the failure to give public notice is admitted, we cannot assume that this requisite was neglected. We also notice that one of the purposes of establishing a park at Valley Forge was to provide a camping ground for the National Guard. This may be of considerable weight in determining whether the State is taking property for public use. If the National Guard is to receive military training and discipline, a place must be provided for that purpose. The State is interested in securing a proper place to train her soldiers. If the Legislature appropriates property for a permanent military camp, is it not taking property for public use? The environments of Valley Forge, with its historic associations, ought to instill the principles that make good soldiers."

"Tested by this inquiry, no trust was at any time imposed on the property of the association, which is not required to admit to its park the public. The association purchased the property, and may hold it for the sole use of its members. True, the public has always been admitted upon the payment of a small fee, but the test is, could the association be compelled to admit visitors? Is the property or any part of it held in trust for the public?"

An exchange has figured out that at the current rate of fare charged on terrestrial railroads, it would cost \$2,760,000 for a one-way ticket to the sun or \$4,968,000 for a round trip ticket. Travel that way is not very brisk.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

R. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

You Must Sleep.

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develop into nervous prostration. Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nerve brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion. It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs. Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nerve.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of La Grippe which left me very weak and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, went for a doctor. This doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nerve, and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nerve the pain was not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."

HENRY M. SMITH, Underhill, Vt.

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Sure, He Has.

An exchange says: Every publisher of a newspaper has had experience with the people who take their paper for a few years or, at least, until they get a few years in arrears and then refuse to lift it any longer. Of course the law provides a remedy for such cases but the amount involved is usually so small that it doesn't warrant recourse to such a method of making these scalawags pay. Scalawags, we call them, because they are certainly nothing better. The action of any person who takes a newspaper for any length of time and declines to pay for it is plain dishonesty. It is equivalent to stealing that much money from the pocket of the publisher. 'Twere better, far, for anyone who feels that they cannot afford to pay for a paper to settle up with the publisher and have it discontinued. That is the honest, manly thing to do.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot, Swollen Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 8-24-11

Starving in Spain.

Two hundred thousand peasants are starving in Spain.

The territory most stricken forms a circle embracing Seville, Jerez, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordova, where natural forces appear to have combined against the people's welfare. The rivers for years past have been gradually filling with sand, preventing navigation and hindering commerce. The district always has been dry, but this year a two months' drought, beginning in the spring, destroyed all hopes for the reaping of crops, and rendered the landscape practically a desert, resembling portions of Morocco. The population is almost entirely composed of Malay laborers, who depend on agricultural employment, and when that fails, which is a frequent occurrence, practically everybody is thrown into a condition of indigence.

It is calculated that a third of the population emigrated in recent years to South America, and these emigrants naturally included the most robust. The soil, owing to lack of irrigation, is becoming more and more unproductive, and the patience of the people is now nearly exhausted.

The absence of the landlords and unfilled electioneering promises, added to the fact that women and children are suffering the agonies of slow starvation, have led the people to listen to agitators, who incited them to violence, the result of which is seen in attacks on farms, the seizure and killing of flocks of sheep, and the threat of armed invasion of the towns.

Murmurs of revolution have awakened apprehension, and the farmers everywhere are taking refuge in the city, while the police regard acts of pillage with indifference, refusing to arrest men who frequently accuse themselves in order to obtain food.

Cold Storage Apples.

Alonzo Wolfe, a well-to-do farmer in Lake township, has for years been trying to study out how to keep apples for a year or more, says the Wilkes-Barre Record. Last September he put two bushels of his selected Northern Spy apples in his ice house and kept them at a certain temperature. A few days ago he carted them to Wilkes-Barre, where they brought a big price. They had not a spot or blemish on them and were as hard as a rock. They were simply perfect and the only year old apples to be had in that valley.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR, WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

What's in McClure's.

McClure's has always something that compels attention, something immediate and significant that is important to all Americans. The September number adds to an unbroken series of "McClure Articles" an illuminating study of commercial piracy, the first half of Miss Tarbell's study of the Kansas Oil War, and an excursion into the marvels of modern biology, "Prolonging the Prime of Life," which is an authoritative account of the discoveries of a group of scientists who have determined that old age is a disease.

Color printing has never achieved more perfect results than in the eight full-page reproductions of Lungren's painting of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, which accompany William Allen White's description of the wonders "On Bright Angle Trail," a bit of descriptive writing which may well take place with classics of our language.

Eugene Wood, George Randolph Chester, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, Jean Webster, Arthur Train, and Norvell Harrison supply a round of short stories stirring, humorous, light or serious to fit every mood.

New Copper-Welding Process

Consul Shank, of Winnipeg, Canada, reports that scientific circles are interested in the discovery of a process for welding copper, which has been made by a local blacksmith. It is said the process has been thoroughly tested and found perfect, and that copper can be welded to copper or to other metals without impairing the electrical conductivity and other properties of the metal. The process is said to be very simple and no more costly than the welding of steel. The work can be done with a forge, blow-pipe or any apparatus which will heat the metal cherry red. Patents have been applied for in the United States and Canada.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury	6:45	9:50	2:00	5:35
Kilnburg	6:54	10:04	2:09	5:43
Waverly	7:03	10:13	2:18	5:52
Klips Run	7:12	10:22	2:27	6:01
South Danville	7:21	10:31	2:36	6:10
Danville	7:30	10:40	2:45	6:19
Boyd	7:39	10:49	2:54	6:28
Roaring Creek	7:48	10:58	3:03	6:37
East Bloomsburg	7:57	11:07	3:12	6:46
Bloomsburg	8:06	11:16	3:21	6:55
Repp Ferry	8:15	11:25	3:30	7:04
South Wilkes-Barre	8:24	11:34	3:39	7:13
Creasy	8:33	11:43	3:48	7:22
Neocopeck	8:42	11:52	3:57	7:31
Berwick	8:51	12:01	4:06	7:40
Wapwallopen	9:00	12:10	4:15	7:49
Pond Hill	9:09	12:19	4:24	7:58
Monacaqua	9:18	12:28	4:33	8:07
Shickshinny	9:27	12:37	4:42	8:16
Retreat	9:36	12:46	4:51	8:25
Nanticoke	9:45	12:55	5:00	8:34
Buttontown	9:54	13:04	5:09	8:43
Plymouth Ferry	10:03	13:13	5:18	8:52
South Wilkes-Barre	10:12	13:22	5:27	9:01
Wilkes-Barre	10:21	13:31	5:36	9:10

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkes-Barre	1:15	10:35	1:45	6:00
South Wilkes-Barre	1:24	10:44	1:54	6:09
Plymouth Ferry	1:33	10:53	2:03	6:18
Buttontown	1:42	11:02	2:12	6:27
Nanticoke	1:51	11:11	2:21	6:36
Shickshinny	2:00	11:20	2:30	6:45
Monacaqua	2:09	11:29	2:39	6:54
Pond Hill	2:18	11:38	2:48	7:03
Berwick	2:27	11:47	2:57	7:12
Neocopeck	2:36	11:56	3:06	7:21
Wapwallopen	2:45	12:05	3:15	7:30
Plymouth Ferry	2:54	12:14	3:24	7:39
Repp Ferry	3:03	12:23	3:33	7:48
Bloomsburg	3:12	12:32	3:42	7:57
Catawissa	3:21	12:41	3:51	8:06
Roaring Creek	3:30	12:50	4:00	8:15
Boyd	3:39	12:59	4:09	8:24
Klips Run	3:48	13:08	4:18	8:33
Kilnburg	3:57	13:17	4:27	8:42
Sunbury	4:06	13:26	4:36	8:51

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

I Daily, 1 Daily, except Sunday. "H" stops only on signal notice to Agent or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"K" stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to receive passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittsburg and Scranton as follows: 7:40 and 10:40 a. m., 3:45 and 6:15 p. m. week days; 10:40 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:40 a. m., 4:15 and 6:15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie, 11:47 a. m. week days; 11:47 a. m. and 11:47 a. m. week days; 11:47 a. m. week days; 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:45 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m., 4:07 and 7:45 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:34 a. m. 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. daily; via Lewisburg, 8:34 and 11:47 a. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. week days.

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STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY
CAPITAL \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits **\$150,000.**
First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.
MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:
 E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
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THE COLUMBIAN.
 ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
 ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
 At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of
 Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
 GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
 GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.
 TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year
 In advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
 Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in
 Advance.
 All communications should be addressed
 THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.
Democratic State Ticket.
 FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
 JOHN B. RAND,
 of Westmoreland County.
 FOR STATE TREASURER,
 W. H. BERRY,
 of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.
 FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK
 OF THE COURTS,
 C. M. TERWILLIGER
 of Bloomsburg.
 FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
 FRANK W. MILLER
 of Centralia.
 FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
 CHAS. L. POHE,
 of Catawissa.
 JERRY A. HESS
 of Bloomsburg.
 FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
 M. H. RHODES
 of Bloomsburg, Pa.
 FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
 CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
 of Bloomsburg.
 FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
 C. L. HIRLEMAN
 HARRY B. CREASY.

IF THE TRUTH WERE TOLD.
 A Kansas newspaperman gave notice that for one week he would tell the truth regardless of consequences. A marriage took place that week, and this is what he wrote:
 "Married, Miss Sylvia Rhode to James Carnahan, last Sunday evening at the Baptist church. The bride was a very ordinary town girl, who doesn't know any more than a rabbit about cooking, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by any means, and had a gait like a fat duck. The groom is an up-to-date loafer, has been living off the old folks all his life and don't amount to shucks, nohow. They will have a hard life while they live together."
 The editor is still in the hospital.
 —Kansas City Journal.
 Ministers and editors are the most charitable people on earth, and necessarily so from their calling. What would happen to a clergyman who would tell the truth about every person whose funeral sermon he has to prepare? What would happen to an editor who would publish the truth about many of the men who attain high political position?
 Of the dead man who has spent his life as a private citizen both the pulpit and the press say of him that he was a good citizen, a loving husband, a kind parent, a devoted friend, and so on *ad infinitum*, when the exact truth would have been that he was tricky in business, of no use to his community, unkind to his wife, feared by his children, and without any personal friends. Because he has

money his funeral is attended with an outward show of mourning and his casket is covered with beautiful flowers contributed by relatives who feel in duty bound to do so.
 Fortunately this kind of men are not numerous, but there are some of them, and when they die they have just the same nice things said about them as those who really deserve them.
 A man attains to some high political distinction, either through an election, or by appointment, it may be a Governor, a United States Senator, a Judge, or what not. The newspapers laud him to the skies; they speak of his high reputation as a citizen, of his distinguished ability as a statesman or jurist or diplomat, and of the honor coming to him as a well merited reward for his many virtues and accomplishments. And yet it may be a fact generally known and commonly discussed that he never secured any preferment in his life except through a political pull with a corrupt gang, or as a reward for his questionable services to a party boss, or by polluting the ballot box and debauching the voters and other violations of the election law, or by the purchase of his position with cash.
 Unfortunately there are too many of this kind of men, and fortunately some of them are hearing the truth about themselves during their lifetime. The lime lights have been turned on the grafters of Philadelphia and fearless newspapers are driving many political robbers out of business. A fearless press and pulpit can help to hasten the time when men shall so live that when they come to die good things may truthfully be said of many more of them than in these days of greed; and when men shall secure positions of honor and trust because of their ability and fitness rather than by unscrupulous chicanery.
 It is an old maxim *de mortuis nihil sed bonum*, "say nothing but good of the dead." It would be a better maxim that men should so live that when they die nothing but good can be said of them.
 Sullivan For McHenry.
 The recent Democratic county convention of Sullivan county adopted the following resolution:
 "We endorse the official action of our able and faithful state senator, Hon. J. Henry Cochran, and suggest that he become a candidate for re-election.
 "Realizing that a congressman is to be elected next year and that the selection of the right man at the right time is of grave importance, now be it unanimously
 "Resolved, that it is the request of this convention that John G. McHenry, of Columbia county, become a candidate for member of congress of this district, and if he does so, we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and election."

Ayer's
 Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair
Hair Vigor
 cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.
 "When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish."
 —Mrs. Susan K. Thompson, Tuscumbia, Ala.
 \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Gray Hair

Prohibitionists Endorse Berry.
 It was necessary for the State Prohibitionists convention to remain in session for five hours continuously in order to agree on a platform and select a ticket. The declaration of principles was adopted after a number of attempts failed to attach amendments. It asserts the traffic in intoxicating beverages is the most important political issue in this or any other State, arraigns the license system as wrong and demands the repeal of all laws governing the same. Allegiance is pledged to the National Prohibition party. The charge is made that false registration, etc., and unclean methods practised by managers of our State and municipal affairs is prompted by the saloons.
 The accusation is made that the present management of the Republican party, aided by the Democratic leaders, (it being the party in power), is responsible for the fact that Pennsylvania is recognized throughout the country as the abode of political graft and plunder. Expression is given to the belief that suffrage should be limited only by character and mental qualification.
 Sympathy is extended to President Roosevelt in his effort to secure peace in the Far East. Legislative distribution of appropriations by swopping votes regardless of institutional merit as a reward of party fealty or as personal perquisites of legislative members is declared to be the essence of bribery and embezzlement.
 By a vote of 120 to 70, William H. Berry was nominated for State treasurer, his opponent being Dr. Charles W. Huntington of Williamsport. The choice was made unanimous amid the protests of the friends of the Williamsporter. Mr. Berry is also the nominee of the Democratic party.
 An effort failed to nominate John W. Stewart for Supreme Court Justice. John D. Gill Esq., of Greentown, was placed on the ticket. The latter may not accept as he is a candidate for the judgeship of Westmoreland county.
 It is being decided to name only one candidate for the Superior Court bench, Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg was selected by acclamation.
 The State Central committee held a meeting and elected David B. McAlmont of Venango county, as State chairman.
They Can't Vote.
 Young men who voted on age last fall must be registered or they cannot vote in November. Others, who have paid a State or County tax within two years may be able to swear in their votes, if their names have been overlooked and are not upon the voting list, but the voter who cast his first ballot last year has no possible chance to do this. He has never paid a tax—his name will be upon no duplicate, consequently he cannot pay the necessary tax that he is required to qualify has been paid in order to secure his vote. By failing to register he practically and effectively disfranchises himself. Democrats should remember this and make it their business to know that the name of every young Democrat who voted on age in 1904, is upon the polling list of 1905. And this must be attended to before the evening of September 7th.
The Clear Issue.
 The Democrats of Pennsylvania have now put it up to the members of all other parties in Pennsylvania whether they desire to co-operate in a combined assault upon graft.
 There are 400,000 Democratic votes that may be counted upon as sure to be cast for John Stewart to keep the Supreme court of the State sweet, clean and free from reproach; to put an honest, God-fearing man in the control of the State Treasury and to help dig the grave of political corruption in the management of State and municipal affairs.
 It is no time to act upon questions of Federal politics or to sit in judgment on the motives of men who ally themselves with the movement for civic sanitation.
 "For graft" or "against graft" is the only issue.—*Phila. Record.*
Declines Judicial Nomination
 D. Nicholas Schaeffer, a Democrat, brother of State Superintendent Schaeffer, Thursday afternoon issued his declination of the Republican nomination for judge, with the promised indorsement by the Independent Democrats, offered to him by the leaders. The latter are now considering several other names. This happened at Reading. Judge Ermentrout is the Democratic nominee for the third term.

LOCOMOTIVE 3 75TH ANNIVERSARY
 Monday Commemorated First Movement of Passenger Train in This Country—Engine Ran on B. & O. R. R.
 Seventy-five years ago last Monday the first movement of a passenger train was made in this country by the first locomotive built here. While this was not the initial locomotive, it was the first that was able to bring about results. The year previous an English-built locomotive was brought to this country for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company to be used in transporting coal.
 The locomotive used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was built to overcome the commercial advantages New York and Philadelphia had gained through the operation of the Erie Canal, the Baltimore idea being to offset this with a rail line connecting the Ohio with the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Incidentally, of course, Baltimore was to profit by becoming the terminus of the railway. This is where Peter Cooper came in.
 Mr. Cooper wasn't a man of mechanical attainment; had no especial aptitude in such direction and certainly no experience. Nevertheless, not only was he the inspirer of the first locomotive built to and actually accomplish the first practical movement by steam on rails in America, but the indomitable pusher against obstacles until he downed every one of them and became the father of steam operated roads on the Continent. The least persistent of his opponents were by no means the Baltimoreans themselves.
 The original engine, Peter Cooper, was sent around from New York to Baltimore by sailing vessel. There were no wheels when it arrived, but little things like these could not stay Cooper, who speedily arranged with Ross Winans, then assistant to Chief Engineer Knight, of the Baltimore & Ohio, for the missing means of locomotion. A platform had also to be fixed upon with which to support the engine, and, in turn, to be supported by the four-flanged car wheels from the company's stock.
 There was a good deal to be done to get this first of locomotives together and in shape to run. The railroad people had no faith in it or had any one else to speak of, save Cooper. When finally the trial trip was essayed and the old thing balked there were many to say "I told you so;" but Cooper laughed, declared it was not his intention to build a stationary engine and would keep on until he got one to move, and he did.
 Its memorable first trip was made from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, among the distinguished guests being Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. This much heralded innovation of old-time methods was followed the succeeding morning by the first railroad advertisement ever appearing in an American newspaper, the Baltimore and Ohio announcing in the Baltimore journals to the effect that a "brigade of cars" would run three times a day each way from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, passage 25 cents. In those days passengers were not ticketed, but carried on way bills about as freight is to-day.
 Cooper's tiny "Tom Thumb" with car attached, on that 28th of August, seventy-five years ago, made the run without a break in an hour and a quarter, and the return trip in fifty-seven minutes. One horse was its computed power, and the weight in entirety it drew was four and a half tons, the average speed, twelve miles an hour.
B. F. Reighard Dropped Dead
 Benjamin F. Reighard of Middleburg died suddenly at Ocean Grove last Saturday evening. He was there spending several days in company with his wife, and showed no signs of illness though he had not been very robust for some time past. For many years he resided in Light Street where he and his brother were engaged in the mercantile business. Benjamin moved to Middleburg and opened a store and George remained in Light Street where he died about eleven years ago. The deceased was an uncle of S. R. Bidleman and his age was seventy-nine years. He is survived by his wife but no children. The funeral takes place tomorrow at Mifflinburg.

FALL HATS
 It matters not whether you want the newest in soft or stiff hats for FALL we have them.
 Styles for the smartest dresser. Styles for the more conservative dresser or for those who want not so much style, but quality.
 We endeavor to fit you with what you want. Come try on one of our FALL HATS.
TOWNSEND'S
A Chance Today at More Wash Dress Stuffs.
25c. Dress Gingham at 15c.
 Mostly stripes, but a few plaids in the lot. Some Scotch Zephyrs among them.
25c. Organdies at 19c. 12½c. Organdies at 8c.
 Pretty as the flowers they are so full of. They make the daintiest of frocks, and at these prices should move out in a jiffy.
20c. Mohair Lustre at 15c.
 For Dresses and Waists, one of the best wool stuffs we've had all season.
25c. Silk Gauze at 18c. 15c. Silk Gauze at 12½c
 We will have to give first place for coolness to the flimsy stuff. Mighty pretty, too. Both dotted and plain.
15c. Cotton Taffeta 12c. 15c. Mousaline 12c.
 Both in cool, soft colors, the kind that are serviceable. Plenty, if you come early.
25c. India Linens, 18c.
 It is 36 inches wide and worth the 25c. we usually get. It is, in fact, of extra quality.
F. P. PURSEL.
 BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with
Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
 It has proved its real value during 75 years. Ask your druggist for it.



A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

\$3.50 and \$4.00

Chas. M. Evans,
AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

September 7th is a most important day to every Democrat. It is the last day upon which he can register.

Very neat brass plate signs have been placed at the law offices of Guy Jacoby, H. A. McKillip and A. L. Fritz.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents.

The Orangeville Band will hold a festival in Academy Grove, Orangeville, on Saturday night, and will give a concert.

Mrs. N. U. Funk who was confined to her bed by illness for several weeks is much better, and is able to come down stairs.

The Long family of Luzerne and Columbia counties will hold their second annual reunion at the picnic ground, Harvey's Lake, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1905.

Prof. W. B. Sutliff of the Normal School, read a very interesting historical paper at the recent reunion of the Sutliff family at the Hunting-ton camp ground.

Mrs. S. A. Petrakin who has been quite feeble for a long time, has been more so of late. She is past ninety years of age, and is one of the oldest residents.

Rev. R. S. Nichols will return from his vacation this week, and services at St. Paul's church will be resumed both morning and evening at the usual hours.

Miss Hazel Pitner of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Martha Wilson. A party was given in her honor by Miss Wilson on Friday evening at which sixty guests were present.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in piano, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg.

Councilman James Magee is expected to land in this country on September 6th. He has had a very enjoyable trip through Europe. We received a postal card from him a few days ago, mailed in Paris.

If you have a Democratic neighbor who is sick, or is a little negligent in such matters, or away from home, see to it that his name is upon the Registry before the closing of the list on the 7th of September.

There are advertised letters at the Bloomsburg post office for: Mr. D. Frank Hower, Mr. L. Marsten, Mr. William Henry Tilton, Mr. D. Frank Hower, Mr. Arden Young, Miss Retta Askew. Cards—Mr. W. H. Tilton.

The piers of the old bridge at Berwick were sold at auction last Saturday. Four of these brought \$26 each, and two of them \$11 each, a total of \$126. The sale was conducted by commissioners Bogart and Sterner.

Mrs. Nathan B. Creasy of Millville died at her home on Tuesday afternoon from an acute attack of Bright's disease. She was about 80 years of age, and survived by the following children: Dr. Lloyd, of Rock Glen; A. B., John and Meda, of Millville; Mrs. Jordan Miller, of Berwick, and Dr. James Creasy, of Sunbury, together with a number of brothers and sisters. The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock.

It will not be long before the clergy will have to direct their shafts against the automobile as one of the evils that keeps people away from church on Sunday. It used to be the Sunday newspapers and bicycles that had to take the blame, but the autos will soon give them a rest.

Ray Jones has accepted a position with the United Telephone Co., and enters upon his duties tomorrow. He has been an employee of the COLUMBIAN for several years, and we always found him faithful and industrious. He leaves by his own resignation, and we have no doubt that he will fill his new position satisfactorily.

President Roosevelt spent several hours on a submarine boat in Oyster Bay one day last week, and while he seemed to enjoy it greatly it was a risk that he ought not to have taken. A number of serious accidents have happened to these boats, and are liable to occur at any time. His life now belongs to the nation and he ought not to have taken it into his own hands.

Battery F and G, under Col. R. B. Ricketts' command, one of the noted batteries of the Army of Potomac, will hold their nineteenth annual reunion in the Capt. Jackson Post Hall at Berwick, on Sept. 8 and 9. Col. A. D. Seely, James P. Hayman, William Roup and Eugene Lenhart have been appointed as a committee from Capt. C. G. Jackson Post to make arrangements for the entertainment of the survivors of the battery.

It is announced that the Danville Opera House will not be open during the coming winter. It is owned by a life insurance company of New York, and is for sale. F. C. Angle, the hustling proprietor of the Morning News, has managed it for several years past, and has given the Danville people some excellent shows. If it were to open, no doubt it would draw some trade from here, since it would be possible for amusement lovers to go down and back by trolley.

Samuel Freas, who is employed as bartender at Berwick, has suddenly become rich. Freas owns a tract of what was thought to be worthless land, near Denver, Colorado. Samuel Hutchins, who lives on the claim next to Freas' property, sent him word that a big paying gold mine had been found on the property and also sent him some gold ore. The ore was sent to Wilkes-Barre to be assayed, and meanwhile Berwick talks. Freas is a son of B. B. Freas of Bloomsburg.

David J. Tasker has resigned his position in the COLUMBIAN OFFICE as local editor and general assistant, and has accepted one with Lyman H. Howe of Wilkes-Barre as manager of one of his moving picture entertainments. Mr. Tasker has been with us for about eight years and we part with him reluctantly, but his new position will bring him greater remuneration than any newspaper in this county could afford to give, he was wise to accept it. He will be missed in town, as he has sung for many years in the Episcopal choir, is secretary of the Wheelmen's Club, and has many friends who wish him great success in his new venture.

Camp Fire and Festival.

Ent Post G. A. R. will hold a camp fire at Klein's Grove, Rupert, September 15th and 16th at which time old-fashioned bean soup and hard tack will be served. Also a chicken and flannel cake supper, each day from 5 to 9 o'clock.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. ONLY medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCUKIST.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Clouds Prevented Observation of Phenomenon at Bloomsburg.

Many residents of Bloomsburg, who had aroused themselves from their downy cots in the " wee sma' hours " of Thursday morning in order to view the solar eclipse, were doomed to disappointment. Clouds concealed Old Sol from the sight of those who were watching in vain, and to only those patient individuals who waited until after seven o'clock, did his solar majesty show his eclipsed visage. Shortly after the shadow of the moon had passed off from the south-western edge of the sun, that orb was again covered by clouds.

The line of totality extended from Manitoba south-eastwardly across Canada, across the Atlantic, through Spain, the Mediterranean, the northern coast of Africa and finally ended in Arabia. All along this line were stations established by the United States and foreign governments as well as by the great Universities for the purpose of observing this most marvellous and beautiful of all celestial phenomena.

Opera House Tuesday Evening

It is a peculiar fact that more theatres open the season with the Donnelly & Hatfield Magnificent Minstrels as the initial attraction than with any other theatrical organization. This show is now conceded to be the greatest of the kind in the world, and each year more managers try to secure this as an opening attraction. This is not due altogether to the fact that each of these succeeding years has seen the Donnelly and Hatfield Magnificent Minstrels with a more expensive and greater show, but that during these many years they have won the confidence of the public by fulfilling every promise made. Managers have learned to realize this and they want to take no chances by starting a new season with an attraction about which there can be no doubt.

In speaking of this Mr. Donnelly said, "I have found it pays in the long run to keep all promises made to the public. It is a business proposition pure and simple. The reputation that I have striven to build up might carry me through one season with a cheap show, but that would end it, and I do not consider it good business to allow my organization to deteriorate to the slightest extent. Therefore the Donnelly & Hatfield Magnificent Minstrels this season cost many thousands of dollars more than ever before." If some other managers would adopt this policy it might prove to their advantage.

Opera House, Bloomsburg Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th. Reserved seats on sale at Bidleman's book store.

To the Democratic Voters of Columbia County.

Thursday, Sept. 7th is the last day for voters to register. Those who voted on age last fall should now register and see to it that their names are on the list before Sept. 7th. When men are registered they have little hesitancy in going to the polls. When they are not upon the Registry there is always trouble to get them out and additional trouble to have them qualify. Young Democrats who have only cast their first vote should not neglect or overlook this important matter, for if they do, there is no possible way by which they can vote. Attend to this at once.

CLINTON HERRING,
County Chairman.

CRICKET CLUB

The Bloomsburg Cricket Club, composed of employees of the Carpet Mill went to Williamsport on Saturday to play with the eleven of that city, and were defeated by a score of 81 to 70. The local club was but recently organized, and have had but little practice, but they put up a good game against their more experienced opponents.

Cricket is but little known in this country. Years ago it was more popular, but the more exciting games of base ball have displaced it. In Philadelphia the Young America and Germantown clubs are old organizations and have fine grounds and club houses, and in England it is still the national game.

Louis Gross, C. C. Trench and Arthur Sharpless left on the early Lackawanna train Tuesday morning for Wayne County where they are spending a few days in pursuit of the gamey bass on the estate of Geo. W. Connor.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ailments, called AGUSTRA-LAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weakness and backache, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. At all drug stores or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Lekoy N. Y.

PURELY PERSONAL

Edward H. Harrar and son of Newark, N. J., are the guests of R. R. Voris and family. Miss Lizzie Hill left on Tuesday for Philadelphia, where she will spend a month visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Aldinger, of the Normal School, returned on Tuesday from Vermont where they have been spending the summer.

There are more reasons why every Democrat should see that he is registered and then be sure to vote, this fall, than there has been for many years. One of these is that his vote will count and will not be nullified by some repeater in Philadelphia; another is that thousands upon thousands of decent and reputable Republicans are joining hands with us to aid in the effort to rid the State of the corrupt Machine that has so long dishonored and disgraced it. And still another is that it is the time for decency and honesty in politics to win, and this is what every good Democrat desires. To win, however, we must all do our duty. We should begin that work by seeing that ourselves, our Democratic neighbors and their sons, are properly registered. And this must be attended to before the evening of September 7th.

The Milton Record says: "The election is less than two and a-half months off and the politicking has not yet commenced. It may be that it will not get started this year until after the election. In the general shake up in state politics maybe the campaign methods will undergo a revision. Well, while politics is very quiet the voters are doing a whole lot of thinking—and a good many of them are disgusted and threaten to stay away from the polls. The better element of the Republicans are ashamed of the party management, and hundreds of them will vote with the opposition this year as a means of correcting the abuses that have become unbearable. They have tried to reform within the party and the efforts have been dismal failures. The same old boodlers turn up on top every time. They realize that to bring about a change the present leaders and their machine must be overthrown. It is not a war upon Republican principles, but a determination to put out of business those who have masqueraded under the party banner and have defiled and dishonored it. A great opportunity is presented to the Democrats this year, not only to aid in the work of reform, but to materially strengthen their own party. But there is a good deal of indifference among the rank and file. They feel that the Philadelphia end of the party is about as rotten and corrupt as politics can get, and as long as it is recognized and exerts an influence in Democratic councils this indifference will prevail to a greater or less degree.

THE CHOICE OF A SCHOOL.

Many of our readers are now selecting the school which they will attend during the ensuing year. We offer a word of advice. SELECT THE BEST. Nothing else is so good as the best. It's true of schools especially.

It is our opinion that the Literary Institute and State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., has no superiors, and few equals.

Send for a catalog. Write the Principal. State how far you have gone in your education, what you desire to prepare for; whether for teaching, for college, for business, or a course in music. You'll get help and good advice. Do it today.

ARTIFICIAL ICE CO.

Work at the plant of the Bloomsburg Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company is progressing, but there is so much to be done that it will not be in shape to make ice for some time yet. The plant was worked, when it was in operation before, until it was pretty well worn out. A new floor has been put on, and a pavement laid along the property. The proprietors, Messrs. T. J. and F. M. Pugsley are experienced in the business, and they propose to put the plant in first class shape.

Missionary Meeting.

A pleasant gathering was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Campbell at Briarcreak on Tuesday, the occasion being the meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg. About sixty were present. After a delicious dinner a program of hymns, readings, duets, and addresses followed. An offering of ten dollars was taken up, and the day was a most profitable and enjoyable one. Mr. Campbell has one of the prettiest country homes in the county.

CASORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*

Newest Fall Coats

We are now showing the newest styles in Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats. Made from the most popular cloths. All thoroughly Tailored by men tailors. All those little details so essential to the proper fit of garment are fully tailored. Priced at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each.



Fall Mercerized Skirts.

The newest styles in Ladies' Black Mercerized Skirts. Nicely made from good materials. Newest styles. Priced at 73 cents, 89 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.46. These Skirts are most excellent values.

Fall Dress Goods.

Are now ready for your selection in both Black and Colors in all the leading weaves of the season. 56 inch all wool Panama at \$1.00 a yard. Made from bright, crisp yarn. Black, Navy and Brown. 38 inch Colored Mohair Sicilians at 50 cents a yard. See the newest Fall Henriettas, Black and Colors.

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits.

All those stylish Fall and Winter styles are ready at "The Clark Store" for your selection. They are correct in every way. If you are thinking of a suit now is the time to buy it, while the assortment is new and fresh. Every wanted style is here represented.

FALL HATS—Newest Fall Ready to wear hats. We are prepared to do Millinery work of all kinds.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN

Territory Valuable for Its Oil, Coal and Fisheries

A RUSSIAN PRISON HOLD

Salmon Yields \$15,000,000 Annually
Sea Coast 250 Miles Long and
Mountains 5,000 Feet High—
Country Cold and Uninhabited—
Many Fur Bearing Animals.

As big as Belgium and Holland put together, very nearly as big as Ireland, and fully twice as big as Greece, Sakhalin is a long, narrow island, nowhere wider than the State of Massachusetts is long, and at certain points not wider than Nantucket, says the Boston Evening Transcript. But this ribbonlike island lying northwest of Japan, stretches along the coast of Siberia (from which a narrow sea separates it) for a distance of 670 miles. Sakhalin has a river 250 miles long and mountains 5,000 feet high. It's by no means a vast pocket country.

Only here and there is the soil at all fertile, and even then you must content yourself with raising market truck and expect to get malaria while weeding your garden. Such at least has been the experience of Russian colonialists who have tried to wrest a living from the soil. Moreover, the country looks every whit as inhospitable as experiment has proved it to be. If it had no other claim to importance its dense forests would be enough to make it worth owning. Practically untouched, they stretch from one end of Sakhalin to the other.

Besides, there is coal—not easily mined, but abundant. At Duoy the toughest criminals have worked hauled to their barrows, and each year they spent in the mines has counted as a year and a half toward lessening their discharge. Sakhalin has long supplied ships with fuel.

According to C. S. Patonoff the oil regions of Sakhalin are richer than those of America. Subterranean lakes—some of them with an area of 4,000 square feet—lie so close to the surface that natural gushers can be easily established. The oil regions and themselves readily to exploitation, for the east coast is only from twenty to twenty-five miles away, and there nature has provided harbors that boats drawing twenty feet of water can safely enter. For four months of the year, to be sure, those harbors are ice-locked, but the ice can be broken by specially constructed breakers known as "ledokol."

Meanwhile another sort of game bounds—in the north a fine menagerie at large, composed of bear, foxes, sable, antelope and reindeer; to the south an occasional tiger; on the coast a remunerative profusion of seal, sea lions and dolphins, not to mention a species of plebeian whale little prized by blubber hunters.

But the chief source of wealth in the Sakhalin of to-day is the fisheries. The rivers teem with salmon, the waters along the coast with herring. In a single year Sakhalin yielded \$15,000,000 worth of fish, and this in spite of the most discouraging conditions. The Russians couldn't give the Japs a free hand, or would they themselves develop the full possibilities of the fisheries. As long as the island remained a sort of Siberian backyard, into which sleds were constantly to be thrown, it was bad policy to encourage fleets of fishing boats to come prowling along the shore. The boats might ruin the population. Every year Sakhalin sends a million dollars' worth of fish fertilizer to the Japanese rice fields. This fertilizer, needless to say, is so indispensable to rice growing that when the war cut off the Japanese fishermen from the Sakhalin coasts two Japanese towns, Iwakado and Otaru, petitioned the Mikado to send troops to seize the island.

The director general of prisons asked permission to organize an army of Japanese jailbirds for service in Sakhalin. Such overtures as these met with governmental discouragement, but the seizure of Sakhalin by trained troops was undertaken as soon as practicable. Nor did Japan fail to perceive that a Sakhalin in the grip of a foreign Power would constitute a standing menace to Japanese agriculture. It was the case of Korea over again, only with herring substituted for grain as the vital point.

Where We Get Our Salt.

Salt is so common an article that one is astonished when he realizes the amount of it produced in the United States during the year 1904. The number of barrels was 22,030,902, valued at \$6,021,222. In spite of this enormous output, coming mostly from New York and Michigan, the United States imported salt to the value of over half a million dollars and exported 25,608,577 pounds, valued at \$79,066. The deposits of salt in the United States are not numerous, those in New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Louisiana being the only ones which are worked commercially.—Boston Herald.

A Vegetarian Danger.

In some respects vegetarians suffer more than meat eaters from uric acid poisoning, seeing that beans, peas, lentils and peanuts contain twice as much of the poison as meat. The natives of India suffer greatly from uric acid diseases, owing to the quantity of dahl (lentils) they eat. Other natives who avoid dahl are almost entirely free.—London Mail.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

Foodstuffs Advanced Greatly in the Last Ten Years.

Germany is no longer the paradise of American and English families with incomes just large enough to starve on genteelly at home, says the New York Sun. Ten years have brought great changes in the standards of life in Germany, not only in Berlin but in the smaller cities. Roughly speaking, the cost of living has increased by a third to a half.

In the matter of rent and servants' wages Berlin is still better than New York. Comparatively few families in Berlin boast the luxury of an entire house—even fewer, perhaps, than in New York. The rest live in wohnungen, or flats, like their American counterparts. The yearly rent for an apartment of four rooms in a desirable locality in Berlin varies from \$375 to \$400. Ten years ago the prices in Berlin were a fourth less.

There are complaints in Germany of the degeneration of domestic servants, but at least a fair knowledge of cookery is a general possession, and in the second place, strict oversight on the part of the police prevents absolute disregard of the sacredness of contracts. The minimum monthly pay for domestic service is \$5. Even this is an increase of at least \$2 within the last decennium.

Turning to the cost of foodstuffs, the outlook is less encouraging. Almost without exception, articles of daily consumption have increased in price from a third to a half in ten years. As an example, mutton, which previously cost 12½ cents a pound, now costs 25 cents. Butter has risen from 20 to 33 cents a pound, and eggs from 15 to 22 cents a dozen. This increase has been partly the result of deliberate legislative effort to improve the condition of the peasantry by the imposition of protective duties on the products of the soil.

In general, Berlin holds the same relation to other German cities as New York to American centers of population, but the cost of living in Hamburg and Frankfurt is more nearly on a par with that of Berlin than the cost of living in Philadelphia or St. Louis with that of New York. An exception in this connection must be made in favor of the cities of south Germany.



Anthony Fiala, the young arctic explorer, recently rescued by the expedition under William S. Champ.

World's Wealthiest Country.

In the half century from 1850 to 1900, when the population of the United States increased from 23,000,000 to 76,000,000, or multiplied three and one-third times—a rate of increase far beyond that of any other great country—its wealth expanded from \$7,000,000,000 to \$94,000,000,000, being multiplied more than thirteen times. No other country closely approaches the United States in wealth. From the most trustworthy data obtainable, this is how the principal countries stand in 1905:

Spain	\$12,000,000,000
Italy	18,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	30,000,000,000
Russia	35,000,000,000
France	45,000,000,000
Germany	50,000,000,000
United Kingdom	55,000,000,000
United States	110,000,000,000

Wealthier than the countries—the United Kingdom and the empire of Germany—which stand nearest to it, the United States is rapidly increasing its lead over other nations.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Ant as a Medicine.

Having thoroughly exploited the curative powers of the bee, writers have now apparently turned to the ant. The latter, like the former, owes its medicinal virtues to the formic acid that it contains. Indeed, this acid owes its name to the ant (Latin formica.)

According to the investigations of M. Clement, of Lyons, formic acid is a very important drug. It augments considerably the muscular strength and resistance of fatigue. Its use causes to disappear the sensation of fatigue in the limbs, often felt on awakening in the morning. These statements have probably only relative value, but Clement has supported them by experiments with Mosso's ergograph on a young man of 22 years. The results showed that after the use of formic acid the subject was able to furnish ten periods of work instead of five, and to raise a weight 479 times instead of 232, making an expenditure of 106 kilograms of energy instead of 21.—Literary Digest.

CONCERNING CELLAR DOORS.

From the Old Time Door of Wood to Newest of Galvanized Steel.

Time was when cellar doors were all made of wood with iron strap hinges, each complete door consisting of a pair of wooden flap doors closing in the middle, to be thrown back on either side when the door was opened. A weather strip was nailed along the edge of one of these flaps.

Outside the houses, and in fact in many other places, such cellar doors were often set at an incline from the building, so that they would the better shed water; and there were the traditional cellar doors down which children loved to slide, as they still do, for that matter, wherever such cellar doors are found.

Cellar doors, either flat or inclined, are still to be found in countless numbers everywhere, and in cities as well as in the country. But along much traveled business thoroughfares in cities wooden cellar doors were soon worn away and broken under the incessant scraping and tramping of many thousands of feet, and so in such situations wooden cellar doors were long ago largely supplanted by cellar doors of iron, these not inclined but set level with the sidewalk so that they would form no impediment to travel.

These were a wide departure from the old time wooden cellar door, but they have now been long familiar in such localities, and for a time it must have seemed, if anybody ever gave them a thought, that in them had been reached the limit in cellar door construction. But the really modern city cellar door is to them what they were to the ancient cellar door of wood.

The newest city cellar door designed for use in crowded streets, one introduced within recent years, is built of steel, and galvanized, and hung on heavy brass hinges. Of rigid construction in its own parts, and shutting into a rigid frame, this cellar door when closed in as firm a support to the feet as the surrounding sidewalk in which it is set, while the galvanizing of the door and the hanging of its parts on brass hinges preserve the door from rust and help to make it practically indestructible.—New York Sun.

Has a Trade For Any Time of Day.

The thriftiest man in the United States lives in Louisville. He has trades that fit any climate, season or time of the day. As an example of his wonderful versatility, a friend tells the following story of an average day in the life of this strenuous man:

One morning last week he started out with a rug to sell on commission for an installment house. He sold the rug, and then came back and took out a clock, which he also disposed of. About noon he was called by an undertaker to embalm a body, which he did. Another undertaker sent for him to drive a hearse to the cemetery, and after he had disposed of this errand satisfactorily he preached a short sermon at the grave.

He drove the hearse back to town and filled in the afternoon for a candymaker who was taken suddenly ill.

In the evening he worked from 6 to 8 o'clock in a barber shop, and from that hour until midnight set type on a daily newspaper.

Hindoo Woman's Nose Key.

"It is considered an insult and extremely indecent in India to refer to a woman's nose ring, but so many ask me, 'What is that flower they hold in the mouth?' that I must tell what I shouldn't," says Edmund Russell.

"It is the badge of wifehood, even more sacred than our wedding ring—set always with the costliest and most beautiful jewels a woman possesses and the last she will part with. A ruby with two pearls is the favorite as symbolizing a heart between two guardians of purity."

"This is something going out of fashion under English influence; the Samaj ladies and Zoroastrian sisters do not wear them, but every orthodox Hindoo woman has her pak-chabi, or 'nose key,' as it is called, usually two, one of precious jewels and costly pearls, the other a little plain gold safety pin, which is slipped in just as the great circle is being drawn out, for the nose must never for a moment be left free."—Everybody's Magazine.

Tuberculosis in Germany.

According to recently published statistics compiled by the Berlin Imperial Bureau tuberculosis is rapidly decreasing in Germany. In cities having more than 15,000 inhabitants the deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 in the years between 1877 and 1881 were 357. This rate has gradually diminished until in the four years between 1897 and 1901 tuberculosis showed a mortality of only 218 per 100,000.

Bearded Women.

Two German doctors have been looking into the question of bearded women, and they have discovered that out of every 1,000 sane females, 290 are bearded. Of these 230 have only slight down, 40 have a very visible beard, and 10 are unmistakably adorned with this hirsute appendage. Out of 1,000 insane women examined, 481 had slight beards, while fifty-six had beards well grown.—Reynold's Newspaper.

London's Social Haven.

London has always been the social haven of the foreigners of mediocre position but ambitious aspirations. Satirized years ago by Thackeray, it is even more evident today that with gold and a pleasant manner any foreigner can buy himself social toleration in what is commonly called the "upper circles."—Ladies' Field.

THE FISH LAWS

An Interesting Summary for Those Who Go Fishing

A week or two ago we printed a summary of the game laws and with this issue we present something of interest to those who like the pastime of fishing. Every session of the Legislature there is some new law or amendment to the game and fish laws, and a person must be active to keep track of all.

In the first place it is stated that the section prohibiting fishing on Sunday was held to be in force by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in Commonwealth vs. Rothermel, No. 40, January term, 1905.

Any citizen of the Commonwealth may prosecute violators of the fish laws.

No game fish can be legally taken except with rod, hook and line. Penalty \$25 for each offense.

Among game fish are included: Salmon, brook trout, black bass, rock bass, blue pike, pike, perch, Susquehanna salmon or wall-eyed pike, pickerel and sunfish.

The season for the legal taking of trout of all kinds except lake trout begins April 15th and closes July 31st inclusive.

The season for all other game fish begins June 15th and ends February 15th inclusive.

Penalty \$10 for each fish illegally taken and retained.

Fyke nets without wing walls may be used for the taking of carp, eels, catfish and suckers, in waters not inhabited by trout during March, April, May, October, November and December.

All nets so used must have attached a metallic tag bearing the name and the address of the owner and all fish other than carp, eels, catfish and suckers, so caught must be returned to the waters from which taken. Penalty \$10 for each net used in violation of the law and \$10 for each fish so taken and illegally retained.

Section 9 of the act of May 29, 1901, which allowed the use of seines in taking carp, eels, catfish and suckers is repealed.

Outlines may be legally set for carp, eels, suckers and catfish in waters not inhabited by trout, provided dead bait only is used, and the line is weighted to the bottom of the stream.

All other fish taken by the outline must be released with as little injury as possible.

The possession of game fish by any one operating an outline is prima facie evidence of a violation of the law. Penalty \$25 and forfeiture of all appliances used.

Trout artificially raised may be caught at any time and in any manner and may be sold for propagating purposes, but not for food. Penalty \$100.

It is unlawful to procure or to attempt to procure fish from the Fish Commission of this State for the purpose of stocking private streams. Penalty \$25.

Fishing with explosives or poison positively prohibited. Penalty \$100 and imprisonment six months.

Arrests may be made on Sunday. Arrests may be made without warrant where parties are caught in the act.

All constables of the several wards, boroughs and townships are ex-officio fish wardens.

To Give News to Newspapers.

T. H. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad, recently gave out an interview favoring the company's agents giving newspapers the news concerning wrecks and other important matters. Heretofore officials have withheld all information and the news papers were obliged to get the news the best way they could.

The Central will now assist the newspapers, and it is thought that the road will not suffer in the least. The newspapers of the country are becoming more and more to be recognized as public educators, says Mr. Harahan.

Give Your Farm a Name

The practice the farmers are adopting of giving their farms a distinctive name, generally emblematic of some leading feature in connection with the premises, is a good one. Under such name the farm may always be known, no difference how often it may change ownership through sale or descent to heirs, and is readily recognized as to location the moment it is referred to. The name upon a sign board or a rural mail box is of much assistance, too, to persons traveling along and naturally desirous of knowing what place is this or that as they pass along. It's an all-right idea. Fall in with it.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. It is different with the average man.

When the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for a prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"I have had so much benefit from your medicines am glad to say a few words that you may use for publication," writes Mrs. J. R. Downes, Crystal Lake, Conn. "I had been troubled with a complication of diseases for over two years, but kidneys and liver bothered me most. Some of my worst ailments were headache, frequent pains around heart and under right shoulder-blade. My hands and feet were cold nearly all the time, and I had such chilliness between shoulders. Some days I could not eat for food; I lost flesh; felt so tired and miserable I seemed I couldn't do any housework. Took medicine from my physician but received no benefit. Bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and after taking it I felt so much better we determined to give it a fair trial. Appetite soon improved and gradually the disorders disappeared until now I am well."

A Great Doctor Book Free.—Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. to cover cost of mailing only and he will send you a free copy of his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-covered. Cloth-covered 31 stamps.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

Women Who Marry.

Hoch, the much married convicted murderer, is not in it with Dr. George Witzhoff of New York. The police have been unearthing new wives for him every day, and it is said that he has married and deserted over fifty women.

That Witzhoff was an adventurer became known just five years ago this fall, when it was said that in seven days he had married just seven women, and every woman became his bride only to learn later that she had been robbed and deserted.

At that time Witzhoff was boarding at the home of a man named Vokes, who lives in West Orange. By this time the police net was closing in fast on Witzhoff. To Mr. Vokes he was known as Dr. George Weston.

That the seven women he married in as many days and a woman in Newark are not the only women married by the fascinating Witzhoff the police are certain.

What became of him immediately after he left New York has not been definitely ascertained, but he is known to have left a string of deserted brides in Philadelphia, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and Cleveland. Three years ago he appeared in Boston, and there under the name of Muller, representing that he was a dentist, he laid siege to the heart of Miss Etta Randall.

Miss Randall was in love with her husband. He began to borrow money from her immediately after the wedding, and then to absent himself from Boston. Witzhoff's bride became suspicious of her new husband before she had been a wife six months. At last Mrs. Muller, as Miss Randall still calls herself, determined to follow her husband to New York. She found him at the home of Miss Anna Parkhill, who, she says, also had married Witzhoff, and who believed in him implicitly. Mrs. Muller went back to her home broken-hearted.

It seems that from Boston he came to New York, and in spite of his many other wives there, who were on the lookout for him, and the police description which he still fitted, he came boldly back to town and began to marry.

The strange part of this story is that there are so many women who are ready to trust an unknown adventurer and to marry a man on very short acquaintance of whom they know nothing.

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Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick PART without loss of time.

A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.

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D. D. WORMS, Boils, Grubs.

E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.

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60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, 50c. 87c. Suggs, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

IF BOOK MAILED FREE.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

REDUCED RATES TO GRANGERS' Picnic at Williams' Grove, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second Annual Inter State Grange Picnic Exhibition, to be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August 28 to September 2, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 23 to September 2, inclusive, good to return until September 6, inclusive, at reduced rates, from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, and from Baltimore, Frederick and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railway.

There will be an elaborate display of farm machinery in actual operation during the exhibition, and addresses will be delivered by well known agricultural speakers.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 2t

REDUCED RATES TO DENVER, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic. On account of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, at Denver, Col., September 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 2, and 3, inclusive, at reduced rates. Tickets will be good returning to reach original starting point not later than September 15 when properly validated by Joint Agent at either of the above-mentioned places. Deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fifty cents will secure extension of return limit to October 10.

For specific rates, routes, stop-over privileges, and further information, consult nearest ticket agent. 1t.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS. Low-rate Vacation trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The remaining dates of the popular Pennsylvania Railroad ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore are August 25, September 8 and 22 and October 13. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 7:55 A. M., Baltimore 9:00 A. M., York 10:40 A. M., Harrisburg 11:40 A. M., Millersburg 12:20 P. M., Sunbury 12:58 P. M., Williamsport 2:30 P. M., Lock Haven 3:08 P. M., Renova 3:55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5:05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9:35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes Barre; and at proportionate rates from principle points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist and chaperon will accompany each excursion. For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2t

Nursery Stock Inspection.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has inaugurated an inspection which is to include every block of nursery stock in the state.

Five trained inspectors are engaged in this work, and when they have finished the department will be in a position to guarantee to the citizens of Pennsylvania that they cannot buy uninspected stock grown in this state.

The department requests the widest possible publicity for the fact that there are no authorized inspectors of nursery stock except the five experts now engaged in this work for the department.

Now that you are through with your mower, reaper, hay rake, corn plow and many other farm implements, clean them all carefully, using a cloth that has been dampened with kerosene or oil on all bright parts, put them all away in a clean, dry place and next season you will have machinery and utensils as good and bright as new. A little time spent at this work will be worth to you many dollars. You will also have the reputation of being a careful man.

THE MAN WOLF OF INDIA

Legend of Romulus and Remus Supported by His Capture.

THE ONLY ONE CAPTURED

He Knows Animal Language, But Cannot Talk to Human Beings—Once, After Meeting a Baboon He Was Able to Warn the Men of Approach of a Tiger.

A real Mowgli has been captured in India—a man wolf, who speaks no language, but grunts, snarls, growls and howls, who walks on hands and feet, and who was nurtured as a child by a wolf.

There are wolf reared children in India. Much valuable and trustworthy evidence has been collected to establish the fact, so long denied as unworthy of credence, that human babies have been carried off and nurtured by wolves.

The jungle folks of India live in forest villages in lower Bengal. They belong to the Dhavadians, Konds, Kashmeres, Parsis and Khasis tribes. Many of the people of the Dravidian tribes and castes acquire a knowledge of wild animals which is astounding. No wonder that Kipling made Mowgli talk with the elephant, the tiger and the wolf.

The man wolf of India is usually supposed to have been dragged by a she wolf from his home while a baby and carried into the jungle. The strange, wild foster mother moved by pity, would nurture the helpless child. When the child grew old it knew no other home than the jungle. The boy learned to find his own food. He knew no language except that of the jungle. He learned to live with the animals. He knew the ways of the tiger and the elephants, as well as of the fox and of the serpent. As he grew to manhood he was a wild, naked creature fearing man as an animal.

Officers of the Indian geographical survey have evidence of the discovery and capture of a real man wolf. He was found in the jungle of lower Bengal and sent in to the military post, at first wild and untamed, afterwards becoming docile but suspicious. This man wolf apparently was twenty years old. He walked or ran on the ball of the foot, with the heel raised and the knee bent. His hands were bent back at the wrist, showing that he was accustomed to walking and running about on hands and feet.

This man wolf—so far as known the only one ever captured—could see in the dark. His ear could detect sounds unnoticed by white men. Often, while sitting in a group around a campfire the man wolf would raise its head, its nostrils dilating and sniffing the air. Then it would stealthily creep into the jungle. Officers and soldiers following would always find a tiger or a buffalo. And yet up to the time the man wolf had scented the intruder and heard the rustling in the grass of its footsteps its presence was unsuspected.

Again, the man wolf in walking through the forests with the British officers, seemed to be able to converse with the monkeys that swung and chattered by hundreds in the trees. At one time a large baboon swung from a branch of a huge tree, and, as the man wolf turned, and, pointing toward the jungle, made the English officers understand that a tiger was following close upon them, waiting for an opportunity to attack. The officers sprang into the jungle and found and shot a large striped beast, one of the largest they had ever seen. And the only warning they had had of its presence was what the baboon had told the man wolf.

When first captured the man wolf would not eat food given him by the English officers. When offered food he would smell of it, run it over and over in his hands, and reject it. The English never knew how he got his meals, for he sought them in the forest alone. In time, however, he learned to eat the white man's food, but even then he would not eat at a table. Living in a corner of a room given up to him, his bedding of rags and straw, for he would have no other, he would carry his food to this pile and hide it, sometimes for days. Then he would drag it out and eat it, as a dog or a wolf might.

Of course, this man wolf could not talk. He understood whatever was said to him just as a dog might understand its master.

He always slept in his straw bed, curled up as neatly like a dog or a wolf as possible. His knees always were drawn up to his chin and his head bent as he slept. He wore clothes when given them, but soon reduced them to rags.

Natives of the village told the English officers that the parents of the man wolf lost him when he was a baby and that he was carried off by a wolf. They said he always lived in the jungle with the animals and that he would come into the village occasionally, and then only for a short stay. The natives persisted in their belief that the man wolf could talk with all the animals.

But the ways of civilization proved his death. He lost the vigor of outdoor life and soon fell a victim to consumption, his case attracting wide attention in scientific circles in India.—Chicago Tribune.

Koreans Screen Their Houses.

Every Korean hides his house from the public gaze by a number of screens. The poor man employs hedges and fences; the rich man many high walls. Between the walls are grown gorgeous flowers; lotus ponds are also to be found there.

PHOTOGRAPHING ITSELF.

A Curious Property of Wood, Especially That Which is Pine Bearing.

A curious property of wood, whereby it is able to photograph itself in the dark, is described by William J. Russell in a paper recently read before the London Royal Society says *Zion's Herald*. This property has been shown by experiments to belong probably to all woods, some woods, however, being much more active than others. To obtain a picture the wood must be in contact with or at a little distance above the photographic plate, and must remain there for times varying from half an hour to eighteen hours, and be at a temperature not higher than 121 degrees Fahrenheit.

The wood of the conifers is very active and gives pictures which are very definite. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been suggested, it must be produced by the resinous bodies present in the wood; but it is remarkable that there is no action from the dark autumn wood. Resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under such conditions that it cannot escape. With the spruces the action on the plate is not so definite. With regard to woods other than conifers, oak and beech are both active and give very good pictures, as do also acacia (Robina), Spanish chestnut and sycamore. On the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut and plane are, in comparison, but slightly active. Knots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good picture.

Iron and Steel Need Rest.

Although the iron and steel industry is one of the mightiest of the world, and offers such rewards that some of the greatest chemists and other scientists study nothing else, there are lots of apparently simple puzzles about it that no one has been able to solve yet. The man who discovers the right answer to one or more of them may make a million dollars out of it.

Every one who handles steel knows that it gets "tired" at times. After a piece of steel has been subjected to a severe strain for a certain period, it may suddenly show a decided weakness. Then the experts say it is tired; and so it is, for if it is allowed to rest awhile, it regains its old strength.

Recently it has been found that a steel beam can be made stronger by increasing the load on it gradually. In other words, by exercising it just as a man exercises his muscles when he wishes to make them stronger.

Very often new steel will not pass tests that it should pass, but after a few weeks it is found that it has grown better and passes the tests beautifully. Then, again, steel that was perfect when it was tested often gets "sick." It cracks or becomes brittle, although other steel made at the same time in the same way remains perfectly sound. No man knows why these things happen; but lots of people are trying to find out.—New York News.

Economy of Heat and Health.

The average humidity in artificially heated houses is about 30 degrees; the average temperature, 70 to 74 degrees. It has been found by conclusive tests that a room with a humidity of 60 degrees and a temperature of 65 degrees seems warmer and more comfortable than a room of 72 degrees of heat and humidity of 30 degrees. Dr. Henry M. Smith says that if a room at 68 degrees is not warm enough for any healthy person it is because the humidity is too low, and water should be evaporated to bring the moisture up to the right degree. In other words, water instead of coal should be used to make rooms comfortable when the temperature has reached 68 degrees. As water is cheaper than coal the rule should become a popular one.—Chicago Tribune.

How the Japanese Live.

Baron Kaneko says: "Well-to-do Japanese do not live so very differently from Americans. For breakfast they have their coffee; for their latest possession, the Philippines; condensed milk from Chicago, bread from flour milled in Minneapolis. They smoke a cigarette from Virginia leaf, and they read a morning paper printed on paper made in Wisconsin."—Boston Record.

Charity in France.

It is said that there are in London about 2,000 charitable institutions and organizations to advance the cause of progressive and advanced civilization. The number includes large and small institutions, affording more or less relief to the afflicted and those in distress. They are supported almost entirely by personal contributions.

In Mourning 100 Years.

One British regiment has been in mourning for more than a century. This is the old Forty-seventh, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the officers of which wear black blended with gold braid, in memory of General Wolfe, who was killed at Quebec.

Wireless Telegraph on Land.

The largest station for receiving and transmitting wireless messages is being erected near Pisa, Italy. On its completion, by the end of the year, it is expected to afford direct communication with all countries of Europe, as well as vessels on the Mediterranean, Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Diamonds in a Meteorite.

In a mass of meteoric stone Prof. Moissan, the celebrated French physicist, has discovered a number of diamonds of microscopic dimensions, but of regular form and perfect water.

FATAL FASHIONS

Statisticians have been much puzzled until quite recently to account for the greatly increased number of deaths from pneumonia during the last three years in women between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. At last a reason has been discovered. It is due to the silly fashion of wearing blouses so made that only a layer of the thinnest gauzy material protects the neck and chest. To walk about, when our changeable climate is taken into consideration, in one of these blouses is simply to court death, and the garment has well earned its name of "pneumonia blouse."

The fashion of making children wear sandals instead of shoes and stockings reached its height last year, and, despite all that was said in its favor, it was both a silly and a fatal one. Deaths from lockjaw increased by the dozen, for sandals gave practically no protection to tiny feet from pieces of broken glass, jagged stones and other such things. A very slight cut, too, between the big and second toes is quite sufficient, as many a mother found to her sorrow, to cause lockjaw. Sandals are the lazy mother's friend, because they do away with the necessity for darning socks, and save expense in the matter of shoe-leather, but they cost lives.

Hysteria and melancholia are brought about (says a prominent physician) by the fashion of doing the hair on top; and, to use his own words, "I can go back through my books for close upon forty years, and tell whenever it was fashionable for ladies to do their hair on top by the increasing number of them that sought advice for hysteria and similar nerve complaints at different times."

Where have all the red socks gone? Nobody ever wears them now, although a few years ago they were "all the rage" among that section of the community which aspires to be smart. It was found, however, that red socks came under the category of fatal fashions, inasmuch as the dye used in their manufacture was very liable to set up blood-poisoning if the very slightest abrasion existed on the foot. As it is impossible to produce a "fast" red dye for socks unless a high price is paid, the fashion died, after proving fatal to many of its followers.

Akin to the "pneumonia blouse" for women was the very low-cut double-breasted vest of a decade ago for men. This killed weak-chested and consumptive individuals by the hundred, and, as a consequence, vests have been cut higher ever since, until the present fashion decrees an opening of two or three inches only at the neck—a very sensible fashion, too, especially as winter is approaching.

The old-time macintosh is a fatal fashion. People wear them through the pouring rain, wet without, and hot within, owing to the lack of ventilation. As soon as they take them off, the cold air outside comes in contact with the overheated skin, and a fatal chill is too often the consequence. It is no overstatement to say that properly ventilated macintoshes have saved the lives of hundreds of people.

Big Damage Suit

A damage suit for \$100,000 against the L. V. R. R. for causing the death of M. H. Dale, of Scranton, was commenced in the Lackawanna county court last week. Mr. Dale died in a hospital in Buffalo on Nov. 22 last, from injuries received while alighting from one of the defendant company's trains two days before. In company with Victor Koch, of Scranton, Mr. Dale was enroute to Mt. Clemens, Mich. They went as far as Buffalo over the Lackawanna railroad, where they were to change to the Lehigh Valley. By mistake, they boarded the wrong train, and, in getting off, Mr. Dale slipped and fell under the wheels. One of his legs was crushed so severely that amputation was necessary. He died from shock. It is alleged that the company was negligent in that the train was not stopped in order that the deceased might alight.

Has a man a right to spit? asks an exchange, and then it proceeds to answer the question thusly: "You bet he has, and a right to breathe, a right to live, and a right to express his opinion; a right to kick and a right to work, also a right to vote and pay taxes, and to find fault with everybody and everything he don't like. Man has a whole lot of rights, but he should exercise them all like a gentleman."

PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.

The recent decision by Judge Mayer, of Lock Haven, in Cameron county, regarding the exoneration of school taxes has caused considerable discussion among the interior newspapers of the State. In effect this decision by Judge Mayer is that school boards have no authority to grant exoneration from the payment of taxes, except in the case of indigents or to correct errors. It is a question of real importance all over the State outside of the larger cities. The Philadelphia Press in an editorial comments as follows on the question:

"Many school districts every year lose large amounts of money that are needed for the support of the school because people who are well able to pay their taxes are either negligent or dodge payment. All these taxes are in the first place charged to the tax collector, and when he fails to get them from the individual he goes to the school board and gets an exoneration in that case. The readiness with which this could be accomplished in most districts has made the collectors indifferent and easy on people, the most of whom are well able to pay the comparatively small amount of tax imposed on them for school purposes."

The exoneration of any but indigents is an injustice to those who promptly and regularly pay. It is a discrimination in favor of those who have no public spirit who are indifferent as to the character of the schools, and who shirk their obligations as citizens. The exoneration of any who can pay and won't naturally encourages others to dodge and refuse to pay. When a man sees his neighbor—who may be better off—escape from his tax he is not to be seriously blamed if he seeks the same favor. It is a widespread evil which has cost some school districts large amounts of money every year to the disadvantage of the schools.

Judge Mayer covers the ground pretty thoroughly. He indicates quite clearly that he does not believe the legislature has authority to delegate municipal bodies the power to grant exoneration; he points out that there is no act of the legislature authorizing the council of a borough to grant exoneration, and the school law only allows exoneration to be made by the board of school directors for mistakes, indigent persons or unseated lands, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. This is the law, and the declaration of it by Judge Mayer is timely and wholesome. It will do much to compel the tax collectors to perform their whole duty.

"The effect will be far-reaching. With this light on the law there should be citizens in every district to see to it that the school boards assume no authority which the law does not give them. It ought to prove of great advantage to the schools in nearly all parts of the State."

The Bennett Estate.

May be the Basis for Some Very Interesting Litigation.

It is stated that relatives of the late John R. Bennett, of Danville, will contest the will of the dead lawyer. The present Mrs. Bennett was the divorced wife of Nichol, the big New York tailor. She secured her divorce in Dakota, and Dakota divorces are not recognized in the state of New York. In an affidavit made by Mr. Bennett a short time before he died, he stated that he was a resident of the city and state of New York. Bennett's estate is estimated at over a half a million dollars. His first wife was a Miss Grove, a member of the well known Grove family of Danville. She outlived most of her family and inherited the greater part of their wealth, including the Grove mansion. She died several years ago and Bennett married Mrs. Nichol, to whom he left his entire estate, ignoring entirely his own and his first wife's relatives. Just what part the unrecognized divorce of the widow will play in the contest remains to be seen.

Practical Talks for Farmers

Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Martin has arranged for the holding of farmers' institutes throughout the state during the coming fall and winter. There will be 400 days of these institutes and in addition Secretary Martin has arranged to hold a series of practical schools, at which butter making, horticulture and poultry interests will be discussed and demonstrated by expert instructors.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

FREE ANTI TOXIN

Health Commissioner Dixon Will Establish Depots in Every County

Health Commissioner Dixon is now formulating plans for establishing depots in every county of the commonwealth for the free distribution of anti-toxin to those diphtheria sufferers who cannot afford to purchase it.

So far the plans are incipient, and about the one definite bit of information on the subject which Dr. Dixon has made public is that two or more depots will be established in each county, from which the anti-toxin will be distributed upon application by a certificate from the physician in attendance.

Anti-toxin, in addition to being a cure for diphtheria is also an excellent preventative of the disease in those who have been exposed to contagion, and an effort will be made to establish a system of inoculation for those who have been so exposed.

Pure Food Laws.

Retail Merchants Advocate Federal Legislation.

Federal legislation for the relief of grocers from alleged injustices in the State pure food laws was advocated at the convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania by William H. McClellan of York.

Delegates from about 100 cities and towns throughout the State represented the elimination of the trading stamp system. R. F. Cook, of the Harrisburg Merchants' Association reported that the scheme had been abolished in that city and he stated further that the merchants have saved upwards of \$65,000 by the elimination of the premium evil. The opinion seemed to be general among the delegates that action by the State organization was not necessary to secure the abolition of trading stamps, but that local associations could accomplish the desired result.

Authorities Should Act.

The Philadelphia Press says: Almost with one accord the newspapers of the state are printing the act of the legislature at its late session prohibiting the throwing of any kind of refuse upon the streets of any city, borough or township. It is a good law, but, like many other good laws, very little attention has been paid to it. People do not care about a law that is not enforced. The newspapers will make this act familiar in most places, but if the authorities do not act it will have small effect. Any town whose officials show a purpose to execute it will be kept clean without much cost; others cannot expect to be.

REMOVAL OF CEMETERY.

Public notice is hereby given that on July 27, 1906, a joint petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Columbia, by the Reformed church and the Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church both of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., praying for a decree of said Court for the abandonment as a burial place of the old grave-yard, owned by the said churches as tenants in common, situate on the south-east corner of First and Centre streets in the said Town of Bloomsburg, and for leave to remove the remains of the dead therefrom, to some other suitable burial grounds in the vicinity, in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said Court that a hearing be had in open Court for the purpose, for all parties interested to be heard, their proofs and allegations, on Monday the 4th day of September 1906 next, being the first day of the September sessions of Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that previous public notice of the said hearing be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in two newspapers published in the said Town of Bloomsburg, to-wit: St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Reformed Church.

Wm. Christman, N. U. Funk, Attys for Petitioners.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on Monday, September 4th A. D. 1906 by the clerk of said court and confirmed final, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Adam Miller late of Mifflin township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00.

Estate of John Howell late of Locust township, deceased. Personalty \$125.00. Realty \$125.00.

Estate of Virgil D. Robbins late of Greenwood township, deceased. Personalty \$300.00.

Estate of Charles Fisher late of Montour township, deceased. Personalty \$74.50.

Estate of Jonas Rantz late of Benton township, deceased. Personalty \$301.00.

Estate of Joseph Snyder late of Hemlock township, deceased. Personalty \$215.00.

Clerk's Office. C. M. TERWILLIGER, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 9, '06. Clerk, O. G.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent's Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Townsend's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Over's House.

H. A. McKILLIP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Columbian Building, 2d Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ent Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Over First National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Office in Ent's Building.

W. H. RHAWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts. CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CENTRALIA, PA. Office Liddick building, Locust Avenue

MONITOR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE. EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.

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HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, 410 Main St. BLOOMSBURG, PA. 7-30-14

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THE EYE A SPECIALTY. Eyes tested and treated with glasses. No Sunday work. 311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours—10 to 8 Telephone

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Crown and bridge work

SPECIALTY,

Corner Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG PA Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,

SURGEON DENTIST, Office Barton's Building, Main below Markt BLOOMSBURG, PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted. To be open all hours during the day.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENT. (Successor to E. F. Hartman) Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

CASH TOTAL SURPLUS CAPITAL, ASSETS, OVER ALL Franklin of Phila. \$400,000 \$3,198,529 \$1,000,000 Penn'a, Phila. 400,000 3,825,160 1,419,000 Queen of N. Y. 500,000 3,588,915 1,021,000 Westchester N. Y. 300,000 1,783,307 428,000 N. America, Phila. 5,000,000 9,730,689 2,964,000

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor. All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

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(Successor to C. F. Knapp.) GENERAL INSURANCE Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 31, 1901. If *

CITY HOTEL,

W. A. Hartzel, Prop. No. 121 West Main Street Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor. (Opposite the Court House) BLOOMSBURG, PA. Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

LOVER'S SPRING.

A Local Legend That Dates Back to Old Shikellamy's Time.

An Indian Maiden's Lover Tomahawked by Enraged Parent While Trysting at the Spring—A Haunted Spot.

The Watsontown Record and Star tells the following interesting tale of Indian lore. The spring referred to is about four miles from Milton. Few of the younger dwellers of Watsontown realize that where they now live was once the scene of primitive beauty, and that a dense forest covered the ground now occupied by cosy and civilized homes, and as few, even of the older generation, have heard the legend attached to the beautiful spring which still yields its crystal coolness to the thirsty at Springtown, barely two miles from this borough. We ask the gentle reader to "List to the mournful tradition still sung by the pines of the forest."

This spring, long before Penn sailed up the Delaware, was the trysting spot of two Indian lovers, one a beautiful maiden, the other a young warrior, tall and straight as the monarchs of the forest that towered above him. By this spring they plighted their troth. But love did not always run smooth even with the dusky race that inhabited this continent before Columbus spread the sails of his fleet of three frail vessels in quest of a new world.

The maiden's father promised her to a chieftain of a neighboring tribe, and when he discovered she had clandestine meetings with a young brave of her own tribe, his rage was terrible.

One evening upon returning home to his wigwam, after a long and weary day's hunt, she was missing. Suspecting her whereabouts, he tracked her footsteps to this spring and found her in company with her young lover. Stealing upon them unawares, he dealt the youth a deadly blow with his tomahawk.

When the maiden realized that her lover had been killed by her father's hand she uttered a scream that echoed through the aisles of the deep forest like the cry of a wounded animal and fell at her father's feet in a death like swoon.

Tradition fails to tell if she was mated to the dusky savage her father had chosen for her, but a belief that the spring was haunted lasted for many years among the Indian tribes, and even after the white man had settled along the banks of the Susquehanna, whenever a weird cry was heard at nightfall, borne on the breeze from the direction of the haunted spring, mothers would gather their frightened offspring about them and with bated breath whisper the "Legend of the Lover's Spring."

Queen of the City, a Novel Contest

The Harrisburg Board of Trade has adopted a novel plan of raising money and arousing public interest in the proposed Old Home Week celebration, the first week in October.

The Board has created the honorary office of Queen of the City. The young lady to occupy this position is to be chosen by ballot. The ballots are being placed in all the stores and public offices, for sale at one cent each.

The proceeds go into the Old Home Week fund, and the girl receiving the greatest number of votes will be crowned Queen of the City at the beginning of the week's ceremonies.

Merchants are vying with each other for the privilege of adorning the "Queen" with the best of their wares. Among other things a \$150 diamond ring is to be bestowed on the fortunate young lady.

The greatest rivalry is among the young men, who are forming clubs and laying plans for vigorous campaigns in behalf of various popular girls.

Dr. Eveland at Williamsport.

President William Perry Eveland of Dickinson Seminary, and his wife, arrived in the city Thursday to take up their permanent residence at the institution on the hill. Their apartments have been thoroughly renewed and made much more cheerful. President Eveland has already assumed active charge of the institution.

There will be nothing done in the way of a formal installation until October 20. It is being arranged to have an elaborate affair at that time. The official program has not yet been completed. However, it has been suggested that the installation ceremony be held in the morning, at which time there will be addresses by prominent speakers. —Gazette and Bulletin.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack. What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease. That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

Death of Presiding Elder Baldwin

Passed Away Friday, After a Month's Illness

Reverend Amos Smith Baldwin, Presiding Elder of the Danville District of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home in Sunbury, on Friday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Death was due to cancer. Reverend Baldwin had been failing in health for a period covering over two years but his condition did not become alarming until May. Dating from that period, he grew slowly, but steadily, worse, in spite of medical skill and careful nursing, until death ended his earthly career.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and was 51 years of age. He prepared for the ministry at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and took his first charge in the year 1875. By close application and an undivided interest in his chosen life's work, he rapidly rose to the position of Presiding Elder.

Previous to coming to Sunbury, he was the Presiding Elder of the Juniata District, changing places with the Rev. Dr. Evans, about a year and a half ago.

Although his stay in Sunbury was marked by the fatal ailment which prevented him from coming into a closer contact with the people in his district, he was held in the highest esteem.

By his death the church loses one of its most ardent workers and the world sustains the loss of one of its best citizens. The grandest eulogy that can be written is that "He was a good man."

A widow and three children survive to mourn his death: Miss Mary located at Tyrone; Miss Amy, who resides at home, and George, of Philadelphia.

The funeral took place from St. John's Methodist church, in Sunbury, Monday morning at eleven o'clock. Interment was made at Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Opening of Amusement Season

Tommy Donnelly, for seventeen years identified with the A. G. Field Greater Minstrels, and one of the best minstrel comedians who has ever been connected with a minstrel organization, will give the monologue in the Donnelly & Hatfield Magnificent Minstrels, which open the amusement season at the Bloomsburg opera house, next Wednesday evening. It goes without saying that this will be one of the entertaining features of this company, as this gentleman is sure to come forward with a new budget of jokes. Mr. Donnelly is one of the top notchers in minstrelsy and is famous as a monologist. Mr. Donnelly's songs are also palatable hits, and he is known as the best end man in the country. Arthur Crawford will also be seen on one of the ends this season. He is famous the country over for his darkey dialect.

Sheriff Sales.

Sheriff Black sold the following properties at the Court House on Saturday afternoon:

Property of James S. Wilson on Market street to estate of C. G. Barkley deceased, for \$4700.00.

Property of P. D. Appleman in Rohrsburg to C. M. Swayze for \$300.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY Breaks no Hearts, Excuses no Crimes.

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; where it cannot help, it does no harm. It is composed of vegetable ingredients and does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards—excuses no crimes—breaks no hearts. In its coming there is hope, and in its wings there is healing. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. David KENNEDY, Rondout, New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to make sale of real estate after an action in partition, will expose to public sale, upon the premises, at the corner of Wood and East Fifth streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on

Friday, September 1st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, being
55 Town Lots in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 1—Beginning at a point on the southern line of East Third street, in the Town of Bloomsburg, 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence south 65 degrees 56 minutes west, 120 feet; thence in a line parallel with the western line of Penn street south 24 degrees east, about 183.05 feet to the northern line of an Alley; thence by the northern line of said alley to a point 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence north 24 degrees west, 183.05 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 2, 3, and 4 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 2—Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Third and Wood streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of East Third street south 65 degrees and 56 minutes west to a point 40 feet from the eastern line of Penn street; thence by line parallel with said eastern line of Penn street, southwardly to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley, 364.5 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line, northwardly 183.55 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 3—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Third and Wood streets, in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of the said East Third street, north 65 degrees 56 minutes east, 344.8 feet, to line of land of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company; thence by line of land of said Company south 38 degrees and 33 minutes east to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley 392 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street northwardly, 183.60 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 4—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley, thence north 66 degrees east, 48.6 feet; thence by line parallel with the western line of Penn street, north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 47 degrees 49 minutes east, 201.2 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 46 and 47 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 5—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet from the western line of Wood street, thence by said northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, a distance of 181 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west, 81 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet, to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 36 and 37 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg, in Block marked "E".

No. 6—Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth street and Wood streets, in said town, thence by the northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, 280 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet, to the southern line of a 16 foot alley; thence by the southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to the eastern line of said Wood street; thence by said eastern line south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 7—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence by said southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 76 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 113.5 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 66 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of lot No. 50 in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg; thence by said eastern line of lot No. 50 northwardly, 109.32 feet to the place of beginning. Being lot number 48 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 8—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street in said Town, 157 feet east of the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence north 66 degrees east, 40.5 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 107.2 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 66 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of lot No. 50 in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg; thence by said eastern line of lot No. 50 northwardly, 109.32 feet to the place of beginning. Being lot number 51 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 9—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet west of the western line of Wood street, thence north 66 degrees east, 121.5 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the northern corner of an alley; thence by the northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 121.5 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 57, 58 and 59 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 10—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth and Wood streets in said Town, thence by the southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 360 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 360 feet to the eastern line of lot No. 56; thence by said eastern line north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 11—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the western line of Wood street, thence north 24 degrees west 184.4 feet west to line of land of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to line of land of an alley; thence south 100 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence north 64 degrees 49 minutes east 62 feet; thence north 27 degrees and forty minutes west 184.4 feet; thence north 63 degrees and 54 minutes east, 61.8 feet; thence south 27 degrees and 40 minutes east 10.4 feet to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence by said northern line north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 62.1 feet to the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 12—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Wood street, thence north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 120 feet; thence north 24 degrees west 180.7 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west, 120 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street south 24 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street, the place of beginning. Being lots numbered 76, 77, and 78 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

The above described lots are admirably situated for building purposes, and are located along East Third, East Fourth and East Fifth streets, south of the Normal School property in a section of the Town which is rapidly increasing in value. A draft of these lots can be seen at the office of Fred Ikeler Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, and the balance of the one-fourth on the 1st day of October, 1905, and the remaining three-fourths in one, two or three years thereafter, as the purchaser may desire; said remaining three-fourths to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest at five per cent., payable semi annually. Deed to be delivered on the 1st. day of October 1905.

FRANK IKELER, FRED IKELER and GEO. E. ELWELL, Trustees.

Attorneys.

The annual Harvest Home services under the pastorate of the Rev. A. Houtz will be held as follows: On Sunday September 3, St. James at 10:15 A. M. and Zion at 2:30 P. M., on Sunday September 10, Hilday at 10:30 A. M. and Orangeville 7:30 P. M.

The Yucca Cyanide Mining & Milling Co. have just issued their monthly report, and it is an excellent one. The work of development is being rapidly pushed and is down 600 feet. A large amount of this stock is owned in Bloomsburg.

OUR FIRST BLANKET SALE

New Blankets and Comforters at 20% discount until September 2nd, after that regular marked prices will prevail.

10.00	Blankets	8.00
7.50	Blankets	6.00
5.00	Blankets	3.95
3.50	Comforters	2.80
3.00	Comforters	2.40
2.00	Comforters	1.60
1.50	Comforters	1.19

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Every day the expression is heard, "It is marvelous how a Sunday newspaper can give to its readers free of charge such a beautiful color magazine as is given with *The Philadelphia Sunday Press*."

This magazine is equal to any ten cent magazine and is given absolutely free with *The Sunday Press*, a Sunday newspaper which costs only five cents per copy. *The Sunday Press* also has two other beautiful color magazines, consisting of a Women's Magazine, which is unexcelled, and a Comic Magazine, equal to the best.

Such wonderful and valuable parts of a Sunday newspaper which is ably edited throughout, constantly add thousands of copies to the circulation of *The Philadelphia Press*. Do you read it? If not, notify your newsdealer at once to begin serving you with this newspaper.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland.
In the matter of the
Dissolution of the
Righter Coal Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Righter Coal Company filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, on the fourth day of August, 1905, praying for a decree of dissolution, and that the Court have fixed September 18th, 1905, at ten o'clock, a. m., for hearing said application for dissolution, when and where all persons interested can attend if they deem it expedient, and show cause against the granting of the prayer of said petitioner.
S. F. WOLVERTON,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

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